



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1815.

No. 14—838.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

FOR SALE,

On TUESDAY, the 5th day of December
next, at the Court House door in Easton, at 3
o'clock, P. M. a handsome second-hand Coach,
in complete order, and a pair of excellent well
broken Horses. The Carriage will be sold sepa-
rately from the Horses. Also, a light Wagon,
and Gear, almost new. A credit of nine months
will be given on the sale, the purchaser giving
note with sufficient security.
nov. 21 3

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold on the 6th day of the 12th month,
(commonly called December) next, if fair, if not,
the next fair day, at the farm of the late William
Meloy, dec'd. in King's Creek, several work
horses, cattle and sheep, beds, bedding, and sev-
eral other articles of household and kitchen furni-
ture, corn-bushes and fodder. The above will be
sold on a credit of 6 months on all sums over 6
dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved
security, with interest from the day of sale. Also
will be sold for cash, on the same day, about
100 barrels of corn, more or less, and several tons
of blades.

Robert Moore, ex'or
of Wm. Meloy, dec'd.

11 mo. 21 3

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable
House and Lot, where he now resides, situated
on Greenbrough street. It is unnecessary to
describe the superiority of this situation, to al-
most any other in the town of Easton—suffice it
to say, the situation with every necessary which
contributes to the comfort and convenience
of a family. Should it not be sold at private sale,
before TUESDAY the 12th of December, it will
on that day be offered at public sale.
He also offers a handsome Building Lot, on
the road leading to Easton Point, fronting on said
road 50 feet, and running back 180 feet—and a
handsome new GIG, with plated harness.
The subscriber having sold out his stock of
Sherry to Thomas P. Pinkind (who will suc-
ceed him in business) takes the liberty of recom-
mending him to his customers and the public, as a
faithful and good workman, and as worthy of
patronage.
He also requests all persons indebted to him,
either by note or open account, to come forward
and close them immediately, as no indulgence
will be given to delinquents.

W. Bromwell.

nov. 21 4

JOHN SANDS,

Will offer at auction, on Thursday, the 4th
January, at R. Batters' auction room, Baltimore,
his FARM, containing 325 acres, in Talbot
county, near Easton—terms of sale to suit pur-
chasers. This farm is well worth the attention
of wheat makers, as well as those who want to
attend the Easton market, being only about 7
miles from the place that flourishing little town
Baltimore, nov. 21 4

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

One new plated GIG, neatly finished, with
handsome plated harness.
One new SULKY, and harness brass mount-
ed, neatly finished, with a light falling top, and
lined with leather, fashionable and light.
Also—Several second hand CHAIRS, in
good repair.
All of which will be sold low for Cash or
Country Produce of any description, by

William Barnett,
Coach Maker, head of Wash-
ington street, Easton.

nov. 21

FOR SALE OR RENT,

And may be entered on immediately,
A two story brick Dwelling House and Lot of
Land, situated near the Academy, in the town of
Centreville, lately occupied by the Rev'd Mr
Daniel Stephens. It has two rooms on each
floor, and completely finished from the garret to
the cellar—There is a kitchen, a smoke house,
carriage house, stable and garden belonging to
the same.

Like-wise—To rent for the ensuing year, a two
story brick house, with two rooms on each floor,
a kitchen in one room in the cellar—Has a smoke
house, stable and garden.

Also—A one story frame house on Commerce
street—Has two rooms on each floor, a kitchen
in one of the cellars, and a good garden.
For terms apply to

Joshua Kennard.

Centreville, nov. 21 5

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM

BALTIMORE,

AND NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

At his Store opposite the Union Tavern, and next
door above the Post Office,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods;

Which added to his previous supply, makes his

assortment very complete.

ALSO,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for

Cash, or at short dates.

George W. Lea.

Nov. 15

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore,
A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

AMONG WHICH ARE

Super-superfine London Cloths, assorted col-
ours
Superfine do do do do
Feleisse Cloths, assorted colours
Super-superfine London Cassimere, double
and single milled
Stocking Netts and Casimere, assorted col-
ours

Gentlemen's nett (worsted) Drawers

Cords and Vests

Furthest Cloths and Planes

Devonshire Kaseys, assorted colours

Tolietts and Swansdown

White and coloured Merveilles

4 4 & 6 4 Cambric Muslin

4 4 & 6 4 plain and fig'd Mull Muslin

4 4 & 6 4 plain and fig'd Leno do

Pais and fig'd Silk Gouzes

Shirting Muslin, dressed and undressed

Irish Linens, fine and coarse

Plain and fig'd Laventines

Florence, assorted colours

Black and white Silk, Cotton and Worsted

Stockings

Cottons and Gingham

Black, brown and green Bombazetts, plain

and twilled

Black Bombazeen

Black Ca-ton Crape

Black and white large & small Cotton Shawls

Ladies' Kid and Beaver Gloves

Gentlemen's Beaver and Buckskin do.

Black and white French Crape

Long Laines

Pocket Handkerchiefs, white and coloured

Bandannas, scarlet and chocolate ground

Ladies' Straw Hats, latest patterns

Gentlemen's Castor and Roram Hats

Wool Hats, large and small

Children's Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

With a good supply of Groceries,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Jamaica

1st, 2d & 3d quality Or Antigua } Sugar

Imperial } Rye Whiskey

Young Hyson } Holland Gin

Hyson Skin } Cherry Bounce

Green }
White } Coffee

Java } Madeira

Cogniac } Brandy

Peach } Port

Apple }
Also—A great supply of

GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE;

With a small supply of

INDIA CHINA;

With a great variety of other GOODS, too

numerous to mention.

All of which he will sell low for Cash or Coun-
try Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Flax
Seed, and new-Green Feathers, &c. &c.—And
it is earnestly desired, that all persons whose
accounts have been long standing, will make
immediate payment, or settlement by Bond or
Note.

Wm. Jacobs.

Church Hill, nov. 14 4

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND

THE PUBLIC,

That they have associated in trade, under the

firm of

Hands & Edmondson,

And offer for sale at their Store, situated in East-
on, in that new large corner brick build-
ing, near the Market House, second
door from the corner—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Adapted to the season:

Which they will sell low for Cash.

A. Hands,

J. Edmondson.

oct 31

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership

under the firm of

Tristram Needles, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public

generally,

That they have taken the shoe store lately occu-
pied by NICHOLAS VALIANT,Where they have on hand, a handsome assort-
ment of

LADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO

SHOES, of the latest fashions.

Gentlemen's first quality Boots & Shoes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES,

AND

Children's Shoes of every description

Furnished with a large stock of materials, a

mong which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS

of various colours, and aided by workmen of the

first abilities both in the Boot and Shoe manufac-
ture—we flatter ourselves that we shall be able togive satisfaction to those who may be so indul-
gent as to favor us with their custom.

Tristram Needles,

Peter Harriss.

Easton, nov. 7

NOTICE.

The creditors of George Brannock, deceased,

are hereby requested to produce their several

claims to the Chancellor, with the vouchers

thereof, on or before the 10th day of January

next.
november 28 3

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase 2000 wt.

of WOOL—for which a liberal price will be giv-
en in goods or cash.

Edwin May 10

James Thomson,

Nov. 26, 17

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK
HAS RECEIVED HIS SUPPLY OF
Fall & Winter Goods,

Which he will sell cheap for Cash, Corn or Fea-
thers

ALL persons indebted to him, are requested
to call and settle their accounts, without further
delay.
W. C.
nov. 21

NOTICE.

The subscribers having united in trade under the

firm of

WILLIAMS & TURBUTT,

Do earnestly invite their friends and the public

in general to give them a call and view their as-
sortment. They are determined to sell low for

Cash.

Matthias Williams,

G. Turbutt.

Easton, november 28

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

the 1st day of Nov. 1 1815

On application of LEVIN MILLIS, administra-
tor of Joseph Millis, late of Talbot county, de-
ceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate, and
that the same be published once in each week for
the space of three successive weeks, in one of the
newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of the
orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I
do hereby set my hand, and the seal
of my office affixed, this 13th day of Nov.
in the year of our Lord 1815.

Ja: Price, Reg'r of

Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath
obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot coun-
ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Joseph Millis, late of said county,
deceased—All persons having claims against said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 23d day of May next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of
said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day
of Nov. 1815.

Levin Millis, adm'r

of Joseph Millis, dec'd.

nov. 21 8

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel
William Hickey, late of Caroline county, dec'd.
either on bond, note, or book account, are re-
quested to come forward and settle their respec-
tive claims: And all persons having claims
against said deceased's estate, are requested to
bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley,

Henry Whiteley,

Executors.

Whiteleysburg, Del. nov 7

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles
Fleeton, late of Dorchester county, deceased,
are requested to make immediate payment—And
all persons having claims against the said dec'd.
are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before
the third day of May next; they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of
November, 1815.

Levin Frazier, adm'r.

nov. 21 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the
honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester
county—The subscriber hath obtained from the
orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Mary-
land, letters testamentary on the personal estate
of J. H. Major, late of Dorchester county,
deceased—All persons having claims against
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before the second Monday in
June next; they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of said estate. Given
under my hand this 20th day of November, anno do-
mini 1815.

William Hutson, ex'or

of John Mason, dec'd.

nov. 21 3q

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A farm in Talbot county, lying on Choptank
river, adjoining the property formerly belonging
to Lewis Bush, and now owned by Mr. Hugh
lett, known by the name of Jamaica Point, four
miles from the Trappe. Any person wishing to
purchase or rent, will apply to the subscriber, or
to Lambert W. Spencer.

Perry Spencer.

sept. 26

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1815.

The creditors of THOMAS COOPER, of Caro-
line county, are hereby requested to take notice,
that on application of the said Thomas Cooper
to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief
as an insolvent debtor under the act of Assembly
passed at Nov. session in the year eighteen hun-
dred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts
supplementary thereto; and he having complied
with the directions of said act, and given bond
with sufficient security, to appear before the
Judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on
the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next,
to answer any allegations that may be made
against him relative to his said application, the
same time and place are appointed for his credi-
tors to attend, to show cause, if any they have,
why the said Thomas Cooper should not have the
relief prayed for.

By order—

Thos. Richardson, clk.

nov. 21 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th in-
stant, a negro woman named MARY. She is
about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 in-
ches high, stout made, large breasts. She has
a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow,
or named by a burn or scald—a small scar on
her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched
with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils—
Mary had on and carried with her the following
described clothing: a blue and white cross laced
petticoat and jacket, a copperas colored
petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat &
jacket, one white do. one light colored frock
dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound
with white and dressed with light blue ribbon,
one pair faced slippers. She is an excellent
house woman.

Mary was purchased by me in the month of
January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen
Ann's county, who had purchased her with
several others some time previous to Richard Cook
Tilghman.

It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's
county, where it appears she has been some time lurking,
she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia.
Mary is well known in Centreville, having re-
sided there several years. The above reward
will be given to any person who takes up the said
negro woman, and secures her so that I get her
again—and all reasonable charges if brought
home to the subscriber, in Caroline near Den-
ton.

Daniel Wilson.

may 30

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1815

On application of WILLIAM PITT RIDGWAY,
ROBERT OLDSO, PEREGRINE EMORY, WIL-
LIAM H. BLAKE, and HENRY SATTERFIELD,
creditors of Queen Ann's county, severally by petition
presenting the benefit of the act of assembly
for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at
November session eighteen hundred and five,
and the several supplements thereto, on the terms
mentioned in the said acts; schedule of their
property, and lists of their creditors, on oath, ex-
cept as they can ascertain them, being annexed to
their petitions: And they having satisfied the
court that they have resided in the State of Ma-
ryland two years immediately preceding the time
of their application—and having also given se-
curity for their personal appearance at May term
next, to answer any allegations that may be made
against them by their creditors:—It is therefore
hereby ordered and adjudged by the court, that
the said William Pitt Ridgway, Robert Oldson,
Peregrine Emory, William H. Blake, and Henry
Satterfield, be respectively discharged from their
confinement, and that they cause a copy of this
order to be inserted in the Easton Star, four
weeks successively, three months previous to the
first Saturday of May term next, and also that
they cause a like notice to be set up at the court
house door of the county aforesaid, to give no-
tice to their creditors to be and appear before the
said court, at the court house of the county aforesaid,
said, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said
day, for the purpose of recommending trustees
for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they
have, why the said William Pitt Ridgway, Robert
Oldson, Peregrine Emory, William H. Blake,
and Henry Satterfield should not have the benefit
of the several acts of assembly for the relief
of insolvent debtors, as prayed.

Attest—

John Browne, clk.

nov. 21 4

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

On application of the subscriber, in the recess
of the court, as Associate Judge of the Second
Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by pe-
tition of WILLIAM NICHOLAS ARNER, of Queen
Ann's county, stating that he is in actual con-
finement, and praying for the benefit of the act
of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled,
"an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,"
passed at November session eighteen hundred &
five, and the several supplements thereto, on the
terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his prop-
erty, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far
as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his
petition: And the said Nicholas Arner having
satisfied me by competent testimony that he
has resided two years within this State immedi-
ately preceding the time of his application—and
he said Nicholas Arner having taken the oath
by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his
property, and given sufficient security for his per-
sonal appearance at the next May term of Queen
Ann's county, to answer such allegations as
may be made against him by his creditors:—I do
therefore order and adjudge that the said Nicho-
las Arner be discharged from imprisonment, and
that he give notice to his creditors by causing a
copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton
Star once a week for three months successively,
before the first Saturday in May term next, to
appear before the said county court, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose
of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and
to show cause, if any they have, why the said Ni-
cholas Arner should not have the benefit of the
said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 4th day of March,

1815

Lemuel Purnell.

nov. 21 3m

CAROLINE COUNTY, To Wit.

The creditors of NICHOLAS MILLINGTON, of
Caroline county, are hereby requested to take
notice, that on application of the said Nicholas
Millington to the honorable William H. Tilghman,
Esquire, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial
District of Maryland, in the recess of Caroline
county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor,
under the act of assembly passed at November
session, in the year eighteen hundred and five,
entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors," and the several acts supplementa-
ry thereto—and he having complied with the di-
rections of said acts, and given bond with suffi-
cient security to appear before the Judges of Ca-
roline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday
after the first Monday of March next, to answer
any allegations that may be made against him
relative to his said application, the same time
and place are appointed for his creditors to at-
tend to show cause, if any they have, why the
said Nicholas Millington should not have the re-
lief prayed for.

By order—

Thos. Richardson, clk.

nov. 21 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th in-
stant, a mulatto girl named POLLY DELBY.
She is about sixteen or seventeen years old, five
feet two or three inches high, rather slender of
delicately made. Polly had on and carried with
her a kersey frock, the body part striped
black and white, and the tail part of a yellowish
color; her other clothing cannot be particular-
ly described. She is an excellent house girl, and
will probably

AFFAIRS AT DETROIT.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY.

A friend has handed us for publication the following documents, from No. 1, to No. 9, inclusive, in relation to some recent occurrences at Detroit. These documents will be read with much interest. They afford evidence of the hostile disposition towards the British commanding officer towards the American government and people; they show the length to which he is disposed to go, in maintaining the British ascendancy over the minds of the Indians; and they furnish the most unequivocal testimony of a desire, in the British authorities, to cherish and promote among the savages, dispositions hostile to the U. States; to be engaged as future events may render necessary. These events, stances, connected with the preparations making by the British government, throughout the whole extent of the Canadian lines, loudly call for reparation also on the part of the U. States.

The principle set up by the British authorities, of taking cognizance of alleged offences, committed within the limits of the U. States, is too absurd to admit of a moment's dispute.—It is altogether unwarrantable. It strikes directly at our national sovereignty.—In this light it must have appeared even to Col. James himself. Why then is the pretension advanced? Was it supposed that the American authorities were too timid to resist the preposterous claim, or too unjust to afford redress where it was due? No!—but the pompous interference of his majesty's agents in behalf of his old allies, in a matter which did not concern them, was designed to give the untutored savages exalted ideas of the friendship, the power, and the dignity of the British government—to make that government appear to them as the avenger of their wrongs. It was not a love of justice, but a design to magnify his own importance, which prevented Col. James from directing the Indians to the proper authority, the American government, for a hearing of the complaints.

Gov. Cass has, however, met the application with becoming dignity and spirit. While the American courts are left open for the hearing of alleged offences, he suffers no interference of a foreign power, with questions coming within the American jurisdiction. He will not suffer an American citizen to be transported to his majesty's dominions, for alleged crimes committed within the American territory.

In these remarks, we have confined ourselves entirely to the unwarrantable interference of the British authorities.—That the killing of the Kickapoo Indian was an act of self-defence, we believe, from a perusal of the documents, admits of no doubt; as well as that the Indians in the neighborhood of Detroit, perhaps with the connivance of the British, are in the constant habit of committing depredations on the property of the American citizens.

We have one remark more to make. Why have the British authorities, in offering a reward for the offender, substituted the American currency, dollars, in the room of pounds or guineas, which is the usual practice in their proclamations and other public documents? Was it intended by this, to operate on the minds of the citizens of the Michigan territory, and thereby to excite them to acts unbecoming their own character, and the rights and dignity of their government? The question must be answered in the affirmative. But, we trust the attempt will be found as futile as it is insidious.

No. I.
Sandwich, 5th October, 1815.

SIR, I beg leave to inform you, that it has been officially reported to me, that an Indian was yesterday murdered under most aggravated circumstances, in a canoe close to Gross Isle, by a shot fired from an American boat, having 8 or 10 men in her, supposed to be soldiers; and that an officer or non-commissioned officer was in the boat at the time this cruel act was perpetrated. This boat must have left Detroit yesterday.

I need not point out to you the line of conduct necessary on this occasion.—I shall direct an inquest on the body to-morrow morning; and I beg leave to remind you, that this murder has been committed on the body of an unoffending Indian, and my pointing out the custom of savages would be unnecessary in the present instance.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
 H. JAMES,
 Lt. Col. Commanding.
 His Excellency Gov. Cass, Detroit.

No. II.
Detroit, 5th October, 1815.

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. I will cause an enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the murder alleged to have been committed upon an Indian, by a party of men in an American boat. If a murder has been committed by American citizens, and the perpetrators can be detected, they will suffer the punishment which the laws of all civilized nations provide for such an offence.

In an application of this kind, it was unnecessary to allude to the Indian custom of retaliating upon innocent individuals, injuries which any of their tribes may have received. The laws of this country operate with rigid impartiality,

upon all offenders; and confident I am that no dread of the consequences, will ever induce the courts of justice to punish the innocent, or screen the guilty.

I will send a person over in the morning to attend the inquest in order to procure such evidence as may elucidate the circumstances of the transaction, & lead to the detection and consequent punishment of the offenders.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,
 LEWIS CASS.

No. III.
Detroit, 7th October, 1815.

SIR, Since my letter of the 5th inst. in answer to yours of that date, I have ascertained with precision, the circumstances of the transaction which formed the subject of your communication.

The Indian alluded to, was killed while in the act of presenting his gun at Mr. M'Comb, by one of the party who was with him.—The event was connected with that predatory system which the Indians have pursued for some time upon the Islands in the mouth of the River, and which, if not checked, will be attended with still more disastrous consequences to them. I state these facts, not in consequence of the representation which I had the honor to receive from you, but merely in justice to Mr. M'Comb, that erroneous impressions may not prevail with respect to his conduct in the business. The Indian was killed within the territorial jurisdiction of the U. States; and a British officer has, consequently, no right to require, nor ought an American officer to give, any explanation upon the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 LEWIS CASS.

Lt. Col. JAMES.
 No. IV.
Petit Cote, 21st October, 1815.

SIR, Herewith I beg leave to forward copy of a letter addressed to me by the deputy superintendent of British Indian affairs, in this district; its contents will fully bring to your recollection the circumstances, and I make no doubt you will cause a similar restitution.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most ob'dt humble serv't,
 H. JAMES, Lt. Col.

No. V.
 [ENCLOSURE.]
Amherstberg, 21st October, 1815.

SIR, Yesterday in council, the Prophet requested that you should be informed, that the Americans had stolen 8 horses and a colt off Stoney Island, belonging to the Kickapoos, to which place they had crossed them before the Indian was killed, preparatory to their going to their own country.—He said if the Americans were disposed to be peaceable, they would make no difficulty in having those horses restored; and requested you will have the goodness to make the demand from them; that last summer, when some of their young men stole a number of horses from the other side, you requested them to be restored; at that time they listened to your words, and immediately gave them up.—Those horses were stolen a few nights after the Kickapoo was killed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
 W. CALDWELL, A. D. S. G.

Lt. Col. JAMES, &c. &c.
 No. VI.
Detroit, 26th October, 1815.

SIR, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., enclosing one from a Mr. Caldwell. The terms of his letter prevent me from taking any notice of it. Upon the general relation of the Indian tribes to our respective governments, and the right of mutual interference, such misunderstanding has prevailed, and I am so anxious to remove all collision as well of sentiment as of action, that I will take the liberty of stating my opinion upon the subject. The jurisdiction of the United States and of Great Britain within their territorial limits is exclusive. If the Indians residing under the protection of either, are injured, they must apply for redress to the government of the country within which they live, and can obtain only that redress which its laws prescribe. If an Indian is injured in his person or his property within this territory, our laws have amply provided for the punishment of the offender, and the redress of the party injured. We do not acknowledge in principle, nor shall we ever admit in practice, the right of any foreign authorities to interfere in any arrangement or discussion between us and the Indians living within our territory. Any other principle would render the sovereignty of the United States merely nominal;—and by giving to the agents of another government the right of interfering, would lay the foundation for continual disputes.

If the Indians were in the habit of stealing horses from your side of the river, and bringing them here, I should consider it my duty to put a stop to the practice, and to restore the property. This was the case of the Indians who stole horses from the Miami last summer, and took them to Malden.—You directed their restoration, and in any similar case I shall cheerfully follow the example.

But, if the injury is done in Upper Canada, there exists no right in the United States to interfere, and if done here, there is no right of interference in the British authorities there. Were an Indian injured at Malden, you would think the cause of precedence indecorous, and the demand inadmissible, should an Indian agent here hold a council upon the subject, and demand of you that the injury should be redressed, and in substance tell you that the alternative of peace or war depended on your decision. I am inclined to think you would form the same opinion of him, that I do of this Mr. Caldwell, and impute his conduct to a profound ignorance of the relative rights of nations, or to a more artful though less pardonable motive, that of preserving an influence over the Indians, to be used as subsequent events may render expedient.

In the application of these principles, I have only to observe, that Stoney Island, whence these horses were stated to have been taken, is in this territory; that the horses were not taken from there to Canada, and that a British officer has consequently no right to make any claim in behalf of the Indians on the subject.—But, sir, to yourself personally, I freely say, that I did not hesitate a moment to enquire into the transaction. I found, that these horses were taken from Stoney Island to Gross Island, under the impression that they belonged to the people of this territory, and for the purpose of reclaiming them; and that four others and a colt followed these. As soon as the fact was reported to me, I directed that the whole should be brought here, with a view to restore those which had not been stolen.

On their arrival here, one was identified as the property of a citizen of this place, and has been delivered to him.—The others shall be delivered to the Indians who own them, as soon as they appear to claim them.

With much respect, sir,
 I have the honour to be,
 Your most ob'dt. serv't.
 LEWIS CASS.

Lieut. Col. JAMES.
 No. VII.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, Whereas, by an inquest taken by the Coroner of the western district, it appears to the magistrates in special session assembled, that an Indian of the Kickapoo nation was, on the evening of the 4th instant, wilfully murdered, on the navigable waters of the Detroit river, by persons unknown.

A reward of five hundred dollars will be given to any person or persons that will secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder, in some one of his Majesty's jails in this province.

Done in special session, at Sandwich, the 18th day of October, in the 55th year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) R. RICHARDSON,
 Chairman.

A true copy.
 (Signed) JAMES ALLEN, C. P. W. D.

No. VIII.
By Lewis Cass, Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan,
 A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a reward of five hundred dollars has been offered by the magistrates of the western district of Upper Canada, for the apprehension of the person alleged to have murdered an Indian on the 4th inst. on the navigable waters of the Detroit river, and for securing him in any jail in that province; and whereas, the Indian in question was killed while in a canoe, within a few rods of Gross Isle, by a man upon that Island, and as it is stated, while in the act of presenting his gun at one of the party, which was with him; and whereas, the Island of Gross Isle is in this territory, and the right of the United States to its jurisdiction has never been contested, and the Indian at the time he was killed was a considerable distance on the west side of the middle of the water communication between Lakes Erie and Huron, which forms the boundary between the U. States and the possessions of his Britannic majesty.

Now, therefore, that pretensions so unfounded may be resisted, and attempts so unjustifiable may be repelled; that the people of this territory may not be transported to a foreign country for acts committed here; and that the Indians residing within the United States, may not be taught to look to the agents of another government for that protection and redress which our laws so fully afford, and a foreign influence thereby acquired and exercised over them as incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States, as it is with the amicable relations existing between them and G. Britain, and the hope that those relations will continue, I have issued this my proclamation, hereby requiring all persons citizens of this territory, or residing therein, to repel by force all attempts which may be made to apprehend any person on the west side of the middle of the water communication aforesaid, whether upon the land or upon the water, by virtue of the advertisement before mentioned, or of any process which may issue from any authority, other than that of the United States, or of this Territory.—And to apprehend and secure all persons offending in the premises, that they may be dealt with according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the territory to be affixed, at Detroit, this twenty seventh day of October, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

LEWIS CASS.

No. IX.

Detroit, October 27, 1815.

His Excellency Governor Cass,
 SIR,

Agreeably to request, I transmit to you, for your information, a statement of the facts relative to the killing of an Indian on the shore of Gross Isle.

I was on my way in a batteau, accompanied by nine men, to Gross Isle.—When arrived within about a mile of my house, on Gross Isle, I heard the report of a rifle, which proceeded from the shore. I immediately ordered the men to put to shore with the boat. The shore where the batteau landed was high on a bluff—I ascended it unaccompanied by any of the men; when arrived at the summit of the bank, I discovered an Indian tent pitched and a bark cabin. I entered the cabin, where I found one Indian, a squaw, and two or three young children. I observed the squaw was working at something which she endeavored to conceal; upon a nearer examination of the matter, I found that the object of her labor was a number of cattle's feet. I asked the Indian where he procured so many of them; he informed me he had got them at the wigwam, pointing to my house. I told him I had not killed any cattle this summer, and consequently he must have taken that liberty himself. I then left him and returned to the batteau, where I desired two or three of the men to accompany me and see what these fellows had been committing. The men followed me up the hill and entered the cabin, where, in addition to the cows or cattle's feet, they found two or three tails, which appeared to be taken from animals that had been but lately killed.

I then informed the Indian, that if I caught him or any of his tribe upon the Island after to-morrow, that I would come with the men I had with me then, and massacre every one of them.

I was then proceeding to the batteau, with the intention of going off, when I perceived four or five Indians issuing from the woods, with their rifles upon their shoulders. They came up to the place where I was standing, and passed by me to their canoe, which lay about 20 yards from the batteau. When they had arrived at their canoe and were entering it, I (still standing on the top of the hill with the 3 men) called to them and bade them be off and never more to make their appearance on the Island. Whilst I was speaking to them, the Indian whom I found in the cabin came forward and addressed them in the Indian language; upon which they set up the most hideous yell I ever listened to in my life.

The canoe in which they were during the time I was speaking to them, had been shoved or paddled from the shore about 10 or 12 feet, when one of the Indians seized his rifle, (which he had placed in the bottom of the canoe) and levelled it at me, with what intention, I could not divine at the time. The men in the boat cried out, "Mr. Macomb, he is going to shoot you!" upon which one of the 3 men who was near me, immediately fired upon him and killed him. He fell in the bottom of the canoe and was taken over to the English side. It was with the greatest difficulty I could prevent the men in the boat from firing upon them after the first one had fired. I then ordered the men to return with me to the boat, & we proceeded on our way to the house. This, sir, is a true statement of facts; & permit me to add, that I have often been annoyed by these insolent fellows, who have heretofore been instrumental in killing my cattle on the Island.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID B. MACOMB.

Sworn to before me, at Detroit, the day and year as above written.

JAMES ABBOTT,
Justice of the Peace.

NEW-YORK, Nov 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Huntress, Spear, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 23d of Oct. By this arrival the Editors of the Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 21st of Oct. from which the following extracts are made:—

Liverpool, Oct. 20.
 From our London Correspondent.
Royal Exchange, Wednesday night, October 18.

Almost the whole conversation of the day has been occupied with the fate of the gallant and unfortunate Porlier. The letters from Corunna, by the Packet which performed the voyage in the short interval of 60 hours, are to the date of the 13th inst. and according to these private advices it should appear that the daring and extensive plan which was to be carried into execution by Porlier, was formed by some eminent lawyers who dictated the spirited proclamations that have appeared. It is said, that previous to the General's death, he was ignominiously carried about the streets of Corunna to be pelted by a bigotted people, and that this disgraceful exhibition was for three or four days continued; and according to the accounts we have received no regular court was formed, and no trial was granted him. It seems by the following extract, that at the time of the departure of the mail, none had suffered by this revolutionary attempt, excepting the commander in chief and some of his officers.

Corunna, Oct. 18.

"The only sufferers on this occasion, appear to be General Porlier and his officers. The merchants and other men of business remain unmolested."

TREATY WITH FRANCE SIGNED.

As we are writing we receive information from a most respectable quarter that the Treaty between Louis and the Allied Sovereigns has received its ultimate ratification, by the former, and has been received by a special messenger at the Foreign Office.

It is understood that a Commercial Treaty with G. Britain is comprehended in this general arrangement.

The duties of Lord Castlereagh having been terminated, his Lordship is expected in London within a very few days.

The following is an account of the Fortresses ceded by France to the Allies, by the Treaty of Peace

Of the fortresses ceded entirely by France, Landau is the strongest. It is in the department of the Lower Rhine, 200 miles from Paris, on the River Queich and contains about 4000 inhabitants. France acquired it by the treaty of Baden, exactly 101 years ago.

Sarre Louis is in the department of Moselle, about 80 miles from Metz and in a commanding frontier position on the River Sarre.

Philippeville is a fortified town in Ardennes, about 120 miles from Paris and not far from Mons. It was formerly called Corbiary.

Marienberg is in the same department, and about ten miles from Charleront. Versoix is a covering fortification to Switzerland, situate near the Lake of Geneva.

Valenciennes, a city in Hainault, with 20,000 inhabitants, and one of the celebrated works of Vauban. Louis XIV. took it by storm in 1677 and was left with France as a conquest by the treaty of Nimeguen. The Duke of York took it in 1793.

Conde, 7 miles from Valenciennes off the confluence of the Scheldt & Haine: A strong place.

Mauberge, also acquired by the treaty of Nimeguen and fortified by Louis XIV. On the Sambre.

Landrecy, on the same River, and only 100 miles from Paris, celebrated for many sieges, and a very strong place.

Le Quesnoy, a smaller, but a remarkably strong fortress. Nine miles from Valenciennes on the River Ronelle.—Owing to its situation on a wide plain, it is very difficult to approach it hostilely.

Cambray: the works about it are of considerable force, and it is also within 100 miles of Paris.

Givet and Charlemont, close together on the Muese, protected by the works of Vauban.

Mezieres, in the Ardennes, and on the same River, 12 miles from Sedan, the birth place of Turenne, celebrated for its strong castle, its arsenals, its cannon foundry, and its manufactures.

Rocroy, another of the fortresses of the Ardennes, about 12 miles from Mezieres, and being situated on a plain not easy to be approached.

Montmedil is on the Cher, and as appears from the resistance it has offered to the Prussians, a very strong tho' not a very large place.

Avesnes, not far from Cambray, in the department of the North, and well fortified.

Thionville, ceded to France by the Treaty of the Pyrennes, very finely situated on the Moselle, with a noble bridge and horn work to protect it.

Longwy, is also in the Moselle department, and seated on a height about 13 miles from Luxembourg.—Gen. Clairfay took it in 1792, & it was in the same year retaken by the French.

Bitche, notorious for the imprisonment of our countrymen, under the tyranny of Bonaparte. It is in the same department which the above, and 30 miles from Strasburg.

Fort Louis, Bridge head—a work of equal importance to France and Germany, as a cautionary place, concludes this catalogue.

From the London Evening Papers.

GEN. PORLIER.—The mail brought by the Speedy Packet, has arrived at Falmouth from Corunna, in two days and a half. The accounts thus furnished of the total failure of the expedition, correspond with those previously received, and, together with the particulars of Porlier's fate are subjoined. Having been arrested by the subalterns of his own army on his march against Santiago, he was conveyed to Corunna, where he was hung 3d inst. without trial. Above 100 officers were under arrest, and the troops dispersed. Gen. Romani (first in command under Gen. Porlier) and his aide-camp escaped, and have come over in the Speedy. They represent the country to be in a state of great confusion.

The late Gen. Porlier left orders in his testament, that he should be put in a chest locked with a key, and that this should be given to his wife, with a handkerchief steeped in his last tears, and that when circumstances should permit, he should be placed in a pantheon, with the following inscription.

"Here repose the ashes of Don Juan Diez Porlier, General of the Spanish armies, who was fortunate in what he undertook against the enemies of his country, and died a victim of civil dissensions."

"Feeling souls respect the ashes of an unfortunate—October 3, 1815."

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale a small FARM, situate on Harris' creek, and Choptank river, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Camper and Mr. Francis Weyman. This farm contains about 100 acres of land, and is now divided into two equal lots, and will be sold separate or together, as may best suit purchasers. Any person desiring of a healthy situation on the water, would do well to view this farm, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. A further description is though unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will be shown the premises, and the terms made known, on application to

William Camper, or
Margaret Mansfield.

Talbot county, Nov. 23

FOR SALE.

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the lands of Mr. Isaac Champe and Joel Clements, containing 150 acres, more or less, now in the tenure of David Gifford. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1817.

Mary Trippe.

ALSO...TO RENT.

The house where I now reside. The terms will be made easy to a good tenant, and possession given the 1st January, 1816. For terms apply to

Mary Trippe.

Easton, November 23

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove from Easton, offers for sale the House and Lot where he now lives, situate on Washington street, next door to the Union Tavern. It is an excellent stand for business, and very well calculated for a store or shop, and family—a liberal credit will be given.

Also—a plated GIG and HARNESS, nearly new.

L. Reardon.

AND TAKE NOTICE.

Being desirous of closing his business with as little trouble and expense as possible to those indebted to him, he earnestly requests them to call and close their accounts in some manner; as he is determined to have it done as speedily as possible.

L. REARDON.

Easton, Nov. 14

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Cutler, containing between three and four hundred acres—On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be put in good repair with very little expense; a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary. This land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and has a proportionable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is noted for fine fish and oysters. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given—the other two thirds at two annual instalments. There is a crop of wheat seeded on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next.—A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Mr. James Bryon, on the premises, will show the land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Roberts,
Near Easton, or
Philemon B. Hopper,
In Centerville.

Oct. 31

NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. William Brownell, saddler, consisting of a quantity of the newest fashion Saddles, Bridles, and plated saddles' ware, of various descriptions, &c. which added to his former stock on hand, makes a complete assortment; and having removed to the stand heretofore occupied by Mr. Brownell, immediately opposite the Court House, will be enabled punctually to execute all orders in the Saddler's and Harness Maker's Business, in the most fashionable and workman-like manner. He solicits a portion of public patronage, and pledges himself to endeavor to merit it.

The public's obedient servant,
Thomas B. Pinkind.

Nov. 21

7 NOVEMBER 7, 1815.

NOT YET RENTED.

To be rented for the ensuing year,
The valuable FARM, situate near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kennard.
Also, the FARM, situate near the Hole in the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zebulon Corner.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Earle's town, in Easton, occupied by Mr. B. Brownell.
Also, the FARM, in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, now occupied by Mr. Hosea Satterfield.

John L. Kerr.

October 17.

A MINISTER WANTED.

An *Episcopalian Minister* is wanted to succeed the Rev. Henry L. Davis, in the rectorship of St. Stephen's Parish, in Sassafras Neck, in Cecil county, at the commencement of the ensuing year.

There is a glebe belonging to the Parish, worth about 400 dollars per annum, which, with what can be raised by subscription, will be given as a salary for two thirds of a Minister's time.

Applications addressed to the Vestry of said Parish, will be duly attended to.

Oct. 24

POCKET BOOK LOST.

Lost, on the twentieth of October, either in Easton, or on the Bay-side road, a black Pocket Book. The subscriber will give the money that may be found in the book, with the additional sum of five dollars, for the safe return of the book and all the papers.

Samuel Colston.

Nov. 21

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all whom it may concern,
That I, the subscriber, intend to prefer a petition to the Legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for a divorce from my husband John Turner, of Talbot county.

Ann O. Turner,

Oct. 24

DIRECT TAX OF 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Direct Tax of the United States for 1814, on the following described property, situate in this State, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose District the said property lies, that the Tax had become due and payable, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon, with an addition of 20 per centum, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the City of BALTIMORE, on the 23d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

County in which situate.	Names of taxable persons.	Description of Property.	Am't D C
Caroline Co.	Andrew Peters	One unimproved farm lying in the middle election district, containing 28 acres of Land	21
	John Smoot's heirs	One Lot containing 50 square perches, at New Fork Bridge	41
	John Warner	100 acres of Woodland, in Upper election district, adjoining the lands of Alex. Robinson's heirs	51
	John Wilson	One unimproved farm containing 33 acres of Land in the Middle election district, adjoining the farm of Evans Bouding	34
Alleghany Co.	Thomas Alexander	Part of a tract of Land called "New Addition," in Fifteen Mile Creek Hundred, containing 195 acres	49
	Most: Beachy	Lots No. 2172 and 2173, and part of a tract called "Pishaug," containing 75 acres, in Sandy Creek Hundred	1 74
	Henry Bear	One tract of Land called "Grassy Bottom," containing 60 acres, in Skipton Hundred	28
	Hugh Bickertuff	One tract called Butler Lot, in 15 mile Creek hundred, containing 30 acres	22
	Peter Catenace's heirs	Lot No. 441, in Glade Hundred, containing 50 acres	51
	Walter J. Chandler	Lots No. 1409 and 1861, containing 50 acres each, in Glade Hundred	53
	Archibald Chisholm	Two Lots No. 80 and 226, containing 200 acres, in Sandy Creek Hundred	57
	Benjamin Colboon	Lot No. 2471, containing 50 acres, in Sandy Creek Hundred	66
	Joseph Compton	One tract called Yankee Hall, containing 111 acres, in Skipton Hundred	47
	John Eason	One tract of Land called Resurvey on Evans' Purchase, situate in 15 mile creek Hundred, containing 210 acres	87
	John Gager	Three Lots situate in Glade Hundred, Nos. 1133, 174 and 825, and one farm called Common-wealth	4 3
	Frederick Grammer	One tract called White Oak Flats, containing 213 acres of Land, situate in Glade Hundred	1 62
	George Graham	One tract of Land called Royal Charlotte, containing 2000 acres, situate in Glade Hundred	4 94
	Benjamin Galloway	Part of a tract of Land called Hope, situate in Fifteen Mile Creek Hundred, containing 2101 acres	5 23
	Robert Hughes	One tract called Locust Ridge Resurvey, containing 731 acres, situate in Glade Hundred	61
	Peter Huff	Part of a tract called Mount Nebo, containing 200 acres, situate in Sandy Creek Hundred	33
	John Johnston	Part of a tract of Land called Eden's Paradise Resurvey, situate in Glade Hundred, containing 1000 acres	33
	Aquila A. Johns	One tract of Land called Sugar Point, containing 375 acres, situate in Sandy Creek Hundred	63
	Thomas Johns	One tract of Land called White Oak Level, containing 283 acres, lying in Sandy Creek Hundred	98
	John C. Jones	One tract called Clear Meadow, in Murley Branch Hundred, containing 50 acres	21
	Robert Jacob	One tract called Cow Pasture, lying in Skipton Hundred, containing 134 acres	52
	Dancelot Jacques	One tract called Jacob's Ladder, containing 300 acres, situate in 15 mile creek Hundred	75
	Anthony Kennedy	Lots No. 2741 and 2742, lying in Glade Hundred, containing 100 acres	98
	David Kerr	Lots No. 2894 and 2893, lying in Sandy Creek Hundred, containing 100 acres	21
	George Lyns	Lots No. 28, 92, 106 and 113, containing 50 acres each, situate in the Glade and Sandy Creek Hundreds	7 11
	John Leyborn	One tract called the Resurvey on Crooked White Oak, containing 105 acres, situate in 15 mile creek Hundred	53
	Honore Martin	One tract called Resurvey on Hempstead Park adjoining the lands of Lewis Neta and others	3 99
	James Morely	One farm on Potomac River called Harmony Isle, containing 93 1/2 acres	8 12
	William Miley	Lots No. 3099 and 4177, lying in Sandy Creek Hundred, containing 30 acres each	46
	Mary Mackey	Part of a tract of Land called Green's Cabin, containing 226 acres, lying in Glade Hundred	38
	Luther Martin	One Lot in Old Town of Skipton, fronting on the main road 50 feet	40
	George Mann's heirs	One tract called Deer's Park, containing 130 acres	8 37 1/2
	Luther Martin of Jas.	One tract called What-you-Please, in Skipton Hundred, containing 73 acres	25
	Michael B. Northcraft	One tract called Jessamin Bower, lying in 15 mile creek Hundred, containing 110 acres	47
	Richard J. Orme	Lot No. 34, fronting 161 feet on the north side of Green at in Cumberland town Hundred	27
	Lawrence O'Neil	One tract called Tuesday's Work, lying in Georges Creek Hundred, containing 789 acres	54 63
	George Price	One tract of Land called Roly's Delight, containing 421 acres, lying in Glade Hundred	85
	James Roberdet	One tract called Friendship Resurvey, containing 262 acres, situate in the 5th Election District	1 32
	Anthony Reintzel	Lot No. 830, containing 50 acres, situate in Glade Hundred	34
	Thomas Roberts	Part of a tract called Pott's Adventure, containing 375 acres, lying in the Glade Hundred	32
	Benj. Stoddert's heirs	Lot No. 47, fronting 101 feet on Paga at in Cumberland town Hundred	53
	Henry P. Vanbibber & Esther Vanbibber	Part of a tract called Good and Bad, containing 717 acres, lying in Upper Old Town Hundred	16 52
	Christ'r. Vansundt's heirs	One tract of Land called Beel and Chickens, situate in 15 Mile Creek Hundred, containing 25 acres	47
	James Williams	Lots No. 149 and 1729, lying in Glade Hundred, containing 100 acres	67
	Charles A. Warfield	One tract called Fare Enough, situate in 15 mile creek Hundred, containing 200 acres	1 54
Charles Co.	John Dutton	One farm containing 62 1/2 acres of Land	79
	Richard Edelin	One farm in the district of Bryatown, containing 340 acres	4 86
	Ann Lee	One Lot with improvements in the town of Port Tobacco	11 85
	Robert Moras	One farm containing 77 acres, lying in the district of Bryatown	49
	Jeremiah Neale	One farm with improvements thereon, containing 120 acres	2 23
	Richard M. Scott	One farm with improvements, containing 250 acres of Land	4 77
	John T. Wood	One farm containing 466 acres of Land, situate in Bryatown district	10 86
St. Mary's Co.	Chas. Atwood	One farm lying in the forest, adjoining the Lands of Richard Edelin, containing 326 acres	2 96
	George Bischof	One tract called "Susquehanna" lying on the Patuxent river, containing 743 acres of Land	22
	Wm. Bond	One farm containing 331 acres, lying in Lower St. Clement's Hundred	4 57
	John Corum's heirs	One tract of Land called "Fosberry's Plains" containing 137 acres	31
	Ignatius Clark's heirs	One tract called Bushy Neck & Taylor's Chance, containing 115 acres of Land	70
	Joseph Doxey	One tract called "Part Smith's Rest," situate in first election district, containing 87 acres	88
	Thomas Fenwick	One farm adjoining the Three Notch Road, containing 250 acres	2 43
	Mich. Fenwick's heirs	One farm lying on the Patuxent river, containing 541 acres	16 7
	Agnat. Fenwick's heirs	One farm lying on St. Clement's Bay, containing 720 acres	17 76
	Wm. Hebb	One tract of Land called Bryan's Purchase, containing 566 acres, situate in 2d election district	1 54
	John M. Higgins	One tract called Pheypal's Fort, containing 149 acres, lying in 1st election district	1 67
	Leonard Holliday	One tract of Land called No Name, situate on the Three Notch Road—150 acres	46
	Capt. James Hoban	One farm lying on the main road, near the head of Clement's Bay, containing 90 acres of Land	71
	John Leigh	One tract of Land called Garter's Neck, on the Patuxent River, containing 30 acres	5 80
	Wm. H. Lyles	One farm of forest Land, containing 252 acres lying in U. St. Clement's Hundred	3 21
	Richard Llewellyn	One tract of Land lying in St. Clement's Manor—400 acres	4 98
	Peter Mills	One farm adjoining Henry Fed's farm, containing 173 acres	70
	Samuel J. Nock	One unimproved parcel of Land containing 151 acres, lying in U. St. Clement's Hundred	80

Adon Partrig

One tract of Land called Part of St. Richard's Manor, lying on Patuxent river, and containing 100 acres

Vincent Lanner

One tract of Land called Salisbury Plains—152 acres

Robert Lewell

One tract of Land called Mattipony—830 acres, situate in 2d election district

Wm. Turleton's heirs

One tract of Land called Cross Manor—603 acres, lying in 1st election district

James Taylor's heirs

One tract called Taylor's Plains, situate in 1st election district—225 acres

Joseph Young's heirs

One tract of Land called Clark's Rest, lying on the Potomac river—473 acres

Calvert Co.

Mindy Bowen

One farm lying in Bowen's Neck in the Lower election district—160 acres of Land

Wm. Cowley

One farm lying near the Church in the upper assessment district—100 acres of Land

Isaac Child's heirs

One farm lying near Hall's Creek in U. assessment district—64 acres of Land

Wm. Gover

One farm lying near Lyon's Creek in the upper assessment district—150 acres

Thomas Harwood

One farm lying on Patuxent river on Buzzard Isl. and—730 acres

Abel Hall

One farm lying near Hall's Creek—119 acres

James W. Lawrence

One Lot lying in the town of L. Marlborough—1 acre

Wm. & Benj. Pattison

One farm adjoining the Beaver Dams—378 acres

Chas. & Perry's heirs

One lot in the town of L. Marlborough—3/4 of an acre of ground

Jas. Patterson's heirs

One tract of Land called Swinson Rest—60 acres

Gavaway Prudell

One farm on Patuxent river—214 acres of Land

Richard Kitzgely

One farm adjoining the Church in the U. assessment district—736 acres of Land

John Sunderland

One farm lying on the Beaver Dams—116 acres

Dr. James Tongue

One Lot of ground lying near the line of Anne Arundel county—153 1/4 acres

John Winfield

One farm lying on the Patuxent river, containing 74 acres of Land

Andrew Wilson's heirs

One tract of Land lying on Simmons Swamp, near the Chesapeake Bay, containing 214 acres

Joseph Wilson of Thomas' heirs

One farm lying on the main branch of Brook's Mills, near said mill, containing 165 acres

Frederick Co.

Thomas Noland's heirs

Four broken Islands lying in the Potomac river, containing 50 acres of Land

Lewis Reppert

One Lot containing 19 1/4 acres, in District No. 1, adjoining the Lands of M. Brown

Paul Dearen

One tract of Land lying on the Caroctan Mountain, adjoining the Land of C. Lautz's heirs, containing 85 acres

John Bear

One Lot of Land lying on the Catocan Mountain, containing 40 acres

Christopher Burkhart

One do do do containing 52 acres

Samuel Cramer

One do do do do 46 acres

Conrad Dutton

One do do do do 41 acres

Samuel Frank

One do do do do 36 acres

William Gabby

One do do do do 40 acres

John Gabby

One do do do do 92 acres

James Hughes

One do do do do 64 acres

William Johnson

One do do do do 1200 acres

Christian Lautz's heirs

One do do do do 84 acres

John Koller

One do do do do 57 acres

John Leugier

One do do do do 120 acres

John Wolfenberger & Henry Rinehart

One farm on Buck Forest, containing 235 acres

William de Sutta

Part of a tract lying on the Monocacy, containing 160 acres

Thomas Fisher

One tract of Mountain Land, containing between 300 and 400 acres

Samuel Goffrey

One tract on the mountain, containing 150 acres of Land

David Stoner

One farm in Goshen District, No. 1 containing 57 acres

Montgomery County

Joseph Nolland

One farm lying on Buck Lodge, in Sugar Loaf Hundred

Edmund Jenning's heirs

One Island containing 44 1/4 acres, lying in the 3d Election District

Hugh Conn's heirs

One lot of land on the River road, containing 81 1/2 acres of land

Walter Greenfield

One lot of ground extending to the District of Columbia, situate in the 3d Election District, containing 40 acres

David Parker

One farm on the road from the Court House to Georgetown, in the 3d Election District, containing 100 acres of land

David Stewart

One lot of land known by the name of Chaney's old Mill, lying on the north west branch, containing 50 acres

Samuel Beall's heirs

One farm being part of a tract called Hermitage, containing 63 acres of land

Robert Brown

One farm lying on the north west branch, adjoining Col. Henry Gaither's land, containing 269 acres of land

Ann Gordon

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

By THOMAS PERLIN SMITH,

(PRINTER OF THE LANCET OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

For TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. The paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per line.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable House and Lot, where he now resides, situated on Goldborough street. It is unnecessary to describe the superiority of this situation, to almost any other in the town of Easton—suffice it to say, that it is surrounded with every necessary which can contribute to the comfort and convenience of a family. Should it not be sold at private sale, before TUESDAY the 12th of December, it will on that day be offered at public sale.

He also offers a handsome Building Lot, on Chesapeake street, Easton, fronting on said street, and containing back 180 feet—and a handsome new Car, with plated harness.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Saddlery, to Thomas R. Bland, who will succeed him in business, he is desirous of recommending to his customers and the public, as a faithful and good workman, and as worthy of their patronage.

He also requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or cash account, to come forward and close their indebtedness, as no indulgence will be given to delinquents.

W. Bromwell.

Nov. 21.

JOHN SANDS.

Will offer at auction, on Thursday, the 14th January, at 4 o'clock, in the town of Baltimore, Md. a Farm, containing 325 acres, in Talbot county, near Easton—terms of sale to suit purchasers. This farm is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a large tract of land, as well as those who wish to attend the Eastern market, being only about 2 miles distant from that flourishing little town of Baltimore, Nov. 21.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The editor of the "Political Examiner" wishes to dispose of his Printing Office, and Extra Machinery. The office is complete, and in good order. It contains, besides the type employed in the paper, a handsome assortment of Job Type. The terms will be moderate to a good man. A credit will be given on one half the purchase money. Good security will be required. Possession may be had on the 10th day of February next. Particulars will be made known by applying to the editor.

Republican editors with whom we exchange, will please publish the above a few lines.

Frederick Town, Dec. 22. [Dec. 5] 3

FOR SALE OR RENT.

And may be entered on immediately. A two story brick Dwelling House and Lot of land, situated near the Academy, in the town of Centerville, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Daniel Hughes. It has two rooms on each floor, and completely finished from the garret to the cellar. There is a kitchen, a smoke house, carriage house, stable and garden belonging to the same.

Like-wise, a two story brick house, a two story brick house, with two rooms on each floor, and a kitchen in the cellar. Has a smoke house, stable and garden.

Also, a one story frame house on Commerce street. Has two rooms on each floor, a kitchen in one of the cellars, and a good garden.

For terms apply to

Joshua Kennard.

Centerville, Nov. 22. 50

FEMALE ACADEMY, CHESTER TOWN.

The subscriber respectfully informs the parents and guardians of females in the Eastern Shore, that a Seminary is opened, in which they are taught, in a judicious, more, concise, and convenient manner than in any other school in the region. Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern History, French, Geography with the use of the Globes applied to Astronomy.

He also intends, on the first of March next, to employ a Lady fully qualified to teach Music, Drawing and Painting.

Scholars can be accommodated from the 1st March onwards, at 100 dollars per annum.

Patrick Quinn.

Centerville, Nov. 22. 50

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, SEP. 21.

THE FLORIDAS.

It was natural to expect, after a war like that of the Peninsula, in which so much British blood and treasure were exhausted, that the subject of indemnities would come on the carpet, as soon as the object was attained and peace established. It was a very difficult matter, however, to settle this point, in consequence of the indemnities of the treaty made by Mr. Canning, and the difficulty of settling with Ferdinand and his ministers, who far from being prepared to give an indemnity, rather thought we had done more than their good in making the peace of the Peninsula, and would have been happy if an Englishman had never trod their ground. Hence, by every means in their power, they sought to prevent that little spot, as well as a political improvement was sought to be reduced, and it will be no wonder, if

the next edict issued by the inquisition, seem to have been glad to do. Neither East nor West Florida supply, furs, for the game is extinct, nor are there Indians now to hunt or consume goods. West Florida has indeed some advantages of locality, from being the channel to the sea of a large and fertile tract of country extending from the 31st degree to the sources of the Pearl, Alabama, and Chatahoche Rivers; but all this belongs to the U. States; and hitherto these Rivers have scarcely been used. East Florida possesses no harbors; and indeed the population of both is so extremely thin, that, as commercial and agricultural points, they cannot present an advantage worth the expense of keeping them. They have long been a burden to Spain, who had annually to draw from Mexico 151,000 dollars for their expense of administration. Spain, therefore, ride herself of a load, for she is sensible that the inhabitants, who endure all the horrors of Spanish legislation, &c. without either protection or benefits, and behold the rise of Louisiana since its cession to the U. States, will not be long before they wish to form part of the same confederation. Nay, this dread of progressive liberty has long given umbrage to the cabinet of Madrid; for this they owe an old grudge to the North Americans, as well as for aiding the revolutions of the Mexicans; but as Spain is too feeble to retaliate, she is now glad to get England to do it for her.

Spain, therefore, in making us masters of the Floridas, would give what to her is scarcely worth keeping, and indeed what she cannot keep long; and we seem to think that what is worth giving, is worth having. But our possession of the above country seems to be founded on the advantages of a military position, and as a future bridge on the United States. On this score it deserves particular attention. Beajour, in his sketch of the U. States, a work that certainly develops the views and situation of that country better than any other before published, says, "that the Floridas to the south, appear sooner or later, destined to be united to the American republic, since they form part of the boundaries delineated by nature." The government, as well as the people of the United States, have the same idea, and if England takes possession of that country, they are persuaded it is solely for the purpose of being a thorn in their side, to annoy them in time of war, and counter-balance any attack they may wish to make to the north. Mr. Ellicott, who some years back measured the boundary line between Spain and the U. States, observed, "that West Florida must be highly important in a commercial point of view, and, if connected with the country north of it, capable of prescribing maritime regulations to the Gulf of Mexico." That is giving to understand, that in the hands of the United States, and as an outlet to the sea for a great part of the Mississippi Territory Upper Carolina, and connected with a fertile range of country, in a rapid state of progression, it might be made of great consequence; but these advantages could never be realized by Spain or England, as solitary possessions of a strip of sea-coast, & shut out from the interior. Besides, it is only when these back countries are settled and cultivated, that these advantages are to be realized; and this is indeed the material reason why the United States are not possessed of them already. Yet their holding them certainly enters into the future views of the U. States; and being so near, with the population in their favor, it is evident they can take them whenever they choose. It is therefore when we have laid out large sums in barracks, new cities, (for our garrisons can never be put into Pensacola and Mobile, once the faith of our countrymen) and in other necessary objects to make an establishment, that the United States' back-woods will sound their bugle, at the first symptoms of war, and all our trouble and expence will be lost.

Whatever then be the consideration we give for the Floridas, it can only be viewed in the light of a bad debt, for which we get what we can; but when be in consequence of the cession of the Floridas to England? Can we have been tempted our honour, our national prestige, and integrity, together with our mercantile interests, for this bauble? Let us look for a moment on the real merits of this gift on the part of Spain, and what will accrue to us, by being made Lords over the Floridas.

We are not aware, that from time to time, long and elaborate memorials have been presented to government on the subject of the Floridas, since we held possession of that country, so there have also been, respecting the ceding of the territory of Panama, and in all probability, they have been on it par. They have been represented as Dorados, or the El Dorado of the world, and have been represented as a comparative desert into a magnificent sea of gold. Yet it is not, but the soil of West Florida is said to be that the climate is beneficial, and the experience of the year 1812, all we give it is, which we even

from experience, nor nowadays, do they avail themselves of the past folly of their neighbors. Absorbed as we are in "doling Europe to our wishes, North and South America seem to be entirely neglected, or, if thought of, merely to destroy the future prospects a combination of fortunate circumstances has presented. Sufficient gall has already been infused into the minds of the North American people; their manifesto respecting the late war, and particularly some of its detached features, have been rancorous enough; and if we purchase from Spain a country for the purpose of fomenting dissensions in the bordering States, and placing a barrier to the independence of South America, we create a sympathetic feeling throughout, of which our children may experience the fatal consequences.

CARNOT.

A copy of the second Address of this European Republican, in the French language, is in this City. We want time at present to translate the whole of it. It is entitled "Exposition of the political conduct of Lucien Gen. Carnot, since the first of July, 1814." The following concluding paragraphs of the work present in a few words, a summary of the justification of this distinguished character:

"I participated with my colleagues in the happiness of saving Paris, and by a measure of state, I am exiled from Paris."

"I have been charged with hatred to Napoleon, for having alone opposed myself to his first accession to the throne. I am of the very small number of those who have never burnt incense upon his altars, and yet am counted among those who conspired to re-establish him on the throne."

"I have complained to the King of the infringements which the agents of his power were permitted to make, on the constitutional charter he had given us, and it is pretended these complaints were an outrage offered to His Majesty."

"I have always made it my duty to submit to the established government; and I am depicted as a factious man, who employs himself only in marching from revolution to revolution."

"I was the most mortal enemy of Robespierre, and they would make me pass for his accomplice. I threw myself in the breach to prevent re-actions; & they have made me pass for one who sought to favor them."

"I have passed days and nights in seconding the operations of our armies, and they represent me as occupied, during this time, in preparing lists of proscription. In my numerous missions, I have never even ordered an arrest, and they make of me a sanguinary proconsul."

"I have constantly shown myself the enemy of conquests; I did not even wish, in our greatest military prosperity, that we should pass the limit of the Rhine, and yet it is asserted that I breathed only war, conquest, and the overthrow of states."

"I have never solicited either office or favors; I was always in spite of myself, that I have been called to the greatest public duties; I am not more hurried with riches than at the commencement of the revolution, and they describe me a man covetous of power and fortune."

"I offered my services to the head of the nation at a moment when the safety of the country was almost despaired of, and they say it was an evidence of ambition."

"Charged with the defence of an important place, I inspired the soldier with confidence, I maintained order and security among the inhabitants, when all the country round was a prey to alarms and oppression; I have on my responsibility, prevented the conflagration of an immense suburb of this city; and they endeavor to persuade the world that I showed myself in this situation only as a despot or a Vandal."

"I love and cultivate sciences and letters, and they have said that I sought to disgrace public instruction."

"I have idolized my country, and soon, it may be, I shall be compelled to fly from the generosity of foreign princes, an asylum in their states."

"All sorts, friends, all men of liberal and moderate ideas, take part in my misfortunes; they believe me in affliction. Let them be comforted; I can comfort to them, this great and universal moral truth, that with more hearts one is never unhappy."

"In the future and Laureate, I put thee in diem. Dismissed—Howe."

STILL OF TENNESSEE.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY SEPT. 30.

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed to draft a memorial addressed to Major General Andrew Jackson, in expression of the thanks of this General Assembly

for his successful termination of the Creek war, and the expulsion of the Indians from New Orleans.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to procure a gold medal to be struck, commemorative of his brilliant achievements in those campaigns, and present the same to Major General Jackson, as a token of approbation from his fellow citizens for his eminent services, as the commander in chief of the southern department.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State also be requested to procure two swords, one to be presented by him to Major General William Carroll, and the other to Brig. General John Coffee, as a mark of respect from their fellow citizens for their services in the Creek war, and the expulsion of the British from New Orleans; and that the aforesaid committee also prepare a suitable address to each of those officers expressive of the thanks of this General Assembly for their gallant conduct and the bravery of those under their command.

It will be recollected that Mr. Hugh, of Canada, Vt. was seized in the night during the late war, by a band of Canadians leagued with traitors on this side of the line, and with a great part of his effects forcibly carried into the province of Lower Canada, there detained in prison, and finally wrongfully and unjustly convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six months imprisonment; the crime alleged against him was the murder of a renegade by the name of Morillo, who was employed in purchasing outfit and supplies for the British army in the States.

Morillo was killed in a skirmish in which he was the aggressor. Mr. Hugh was not the person who killed Mr. Morillo, killing was purely in self defence, by another person. Mrs. Fanny Hugh, wife of the above gentleman, lately presented a petition to the Legislature of Vermont, stating that she had been at a great expence in furnishing testimony, counsel, &c. in the trial of her husband—that her credit and means of supporting a family of young children, are exhausted; and praying relief.

The Legislature have done themselves honor by granting the sum of one thousand dollars to Mrs. Hugh, whose husband had become the victim of attachment to his country, amidst a horde of traitors.

RECATANTION.

The Rev. Mr. McKean has published a recantation of the false charges against General Dearbon and the American army relative to the capture of York, Upper Canada. He says he feels sincere regret that such an erroneous statement should have been made; and wishes the publisher to erase it from each copy on hand, and to send copies of the corrected one to every subscriber, and purchase as far as they can be ascertained. He desires having intended the slightest personal reflection, and says "it is not improbable that this hasty compilation, made from inconsiderable means of information, may be inaccurate," which he wishes may be "minuted for correction." We have seen so many errors pointed out that we think it would require an entire new edition to correct them.

COMMUNICATION.

A Correspondent in the British Navy Chronicle is of opinion that the great lakes of North America should be dignified with no less title than that of the Canadian Seas! Our triumphs on these waters have indeed rendered them of sufficient importance, in a national point of view, to somewhat of a high sounding title; but we should, with good reason, prefer the American Inland Seas, as a name for them, to the Canadian seas. Mr. Bull, who has been lately in their appearance, see Perry, Macdonough, &c. &c.

ERIE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Mr. Schultz was understood, having obtained a Patent from the President of the United States for a newly-invented Telegraph, which it is intended to submit to the consideration of this city for the purpose of having it adapted to the service. It exhibits whole sentences in the same regular order as common reading.

The purchase, by Great Britain, of the Floridas from Spain, is precisely like the Floridas man's buying a law suit. The United States ought to have taken possession of that country long ago. It was a great oversight to neglect it until during the late war. It was the only way in which we could get rid of the amount of what Spain owes American citizens for spoliation, &c. &c. And moreover, the Floridas were built up by the Spaniards, and were a great source of revenue to them. It was a great oversight to neglect it until during the late war. It was the only way in which we could get rid of the amount of what Spain owes American citizens for spoliation, &c. &c. And moreover, the Floridas were built up by the Spaniards, and were a great source of revenue to them.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1815.

No. 16—840.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTED BY THE LANE OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS.

For the **THIRD** and **FIFTH** CENTS
annually, in advance, in advance—
The paper can be discontinued, and the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per annum.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern.

You are hereby notified that the Direct Tax
of the United States for 1815, has become due
and payable, and that attendance will be given to
receive the same at the following times and places.

For Talbot County—By William Roberts, Deputy
Collector.

At the Trappe, on Friday the 13th and Saturday
the 14th inst.

At Easton, on Monday the 18th and Tuesday
the 19th inst.

At the Church, on Wednesday the 20th and
Thursday the 21st inst.

At St. Michaels, on Friday the 22d and Satur-
day the 23d inst.

For Caroline County—By Henry Nicolls, Deputy
Collector.

At Denton, on Monday the 13th and Tuesday
the 14th inst.

At Greensborough, on Wednesday the 20th and
Thursday the 21st inst.

At Hunting Creek Tavern, on Saturday the
23d inst.

For Queen Anne's County—By the Subscriber.

At his Office, in Centerville, from the 7th to
the 10th inst. inclusive.

At the house of Isaac Parker, on Kent Island,
on Monday the 18th inst.

At Church Hill, on Wednesday the 20th and
Thursday the 21st inst.

At Joshua Pennington's, Head of Chester, on
Thursday the 21st inst.

At Dixon's Tavern, on Friday the 22d inst.

And that correct copies of the Tax Lists are to
be taken at the Post Office at the Trappe, in Tal-
bot County, at any time, by all persons con-
cerned.

You are further notified, that the duties on
Household Furniture and on Gold and Silver
Ware, have also become due, and that atten-
dance will be given at the foregoing times and
places to receive the same.

William Chambers,
Collector for the Second Collec-
tion, District in the State of Ma-
ryland.

Consent, due 12

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the
subscriber.

On WEDNESDAY, 20th inst.

A VALUABLE
Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Among the former are Tables, Chairs, Desk and
Book Case, &c. of a good quality, and a variety
of other articles. This property will be sold on
a credit of six months on all sums above six dol-
lars, the purchaser giving note with approved se-
curity, bearing interest from the date—all sums
under and under six dollars, the cash will be requir-
ed. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and
attendance given by

Geo. W. Smith.

N. B. Those indebted to the subscriber, will
call without delay and close the same by payment
or note, and those having claims against him,
will bring them in for settlement on or before the
first of January next.

Geo. W. Smith.

Dec. 12

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell that Lot of Ground
situated on South street, in the town of Easton,
and adjoining the property of N. Hammond, Esq.
The above mentioned property will be laid off
into lots, and sold, from twenty to fifty
feet on said street, and running back to Union
alley.

Should the above property not be disposed of
at private sale, before TUESDAY, the 26th in-
stant, it will on that day be offered at public ven-
ue, on the premises. Sale to commence at 11
o'clock, and attendance given by

Thomas C. Nicolls.

Dec. 12

FLY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 14th in-
stant, a negro woman named MARY. She is
about 25 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inch-
es high, stout made, large breasts—She has a
large scar on her right arm just above her elbow,
occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on
her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched
with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils—
Mary had on and carried with her the following
described clothing: a blue and white cross har-
red cotton petticoat and jacket, a copers colored
petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat &
jacket, one white do. one light colored frock
dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound
with white and dressed with light blue ribbon,
one pair lined slippers. She is an excellent
house woman.

Mary was purchased by me, in the month of
January last, of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen
Anne's county, who had purchased her with sev-
eral other some time previous of Richard Cook
(Highman).

It is probable when she leaves Queen Anne's,
where it appears she has been some time lurking,
she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia—
and will call on her friends in Centerville, having re-
ceived there several years. The above reward
will be given to any person who brings her to the
subscriber, and secures her up to the first of Jan-
uary next. A reasonable charge will be brought
for the reward, in Centerville, near Den-

Daniel Wilson.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the acts, entitled respectively, "an
act to establish the Treasury Department," and "an
act supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish
the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treas-
ury has the honor to lay before Congress the following
Report, comprehending

- I. A cursory review of the financial operations of the
government, in reference to the recent state of
war.
- II. A review of the finances for 1815, with estimates
of the public revenue and expenditures for 1816.
- III. Propositions for the improvement and manage-
ment of the revenue, and for the support of pub-
lic credit.

1. A cursory review of the financial operations of the
government, in reference to the recent state of war.
In order to introduce to the consideration of Congress
with advantage, the measures which will be respect-
fully suggested, for replacing the finances of the United
States upon the basis of a peace establishment, a review
of the financial operations of the government, in refer-
ence to the recent state of war, appears to be a neces-
sary preliminary.

The restrictive system, which commenced in the
year 1807, greatly diminished the product of the pub-
lic revenue; but it was not until the crisis involved an
actual declaration of war, that the augmentation in the
expenses of the government became obvious and im-
portant. With the occasional aid of temporary loans,
the ordinary receipts of the Treasury had exceeded the
ordinary expenditures, even during the period of a sus-
pended commerce; & a report from this Department,
presenting the estimates for the year 1812, seems to
have given the first intimation, that the portion of ex-
traordinary expenses to be incurred for the military and
naval service, on account of the existing state of the
country, would raise the demands upon the Treasury,
to a considerable amount, beyond the estimated prod-
uct of the current revenue. The ordinary disburse-
ments for the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1811,
were stated as amounting to the sum of \$3,052,667 dol-
lars 73 cents; and the ordinary receipts for the same
year were stated as amounting to the sum of \$3,541,
446 dollars, 37 cts. independent of a temporary loan (raised
in 1810 & repaid in 1811) as well as of the balances
in the Treasury at the commencement and the close of
the year. But the estimates for the year 1812, requir-
ed on account of the current expenses, the sum of
\$9,400,000.

For the civil and diplomatic departments	1,260,000
For the military department (including the army, the Indian department, the charge of arsenals, army and ordnance, &c.)	3,415,000
For the naval department	2,400,000
And for the interest on the public debt	2,825,000
And the subsisting revenue to meet these expenditures was estimated at the sum of \$6,200,000—proceeding	7,500,000
From the customs	600,000
From the sales of Public Lands	100,000
And from miscellaneous payments	8,200,000

Leaving a deficit for which it was proposed to provide
by a Loan amounting to the sum of 1,200,000

Such were the limited objects of expense, and such
the limited means of supply, at the commencement of
the year in which war was declared. An increase of
the expense, and a diminution of the supply, must have
been anticipated, as the inevitable consequence of that
event; but the government reposed with confidence,
for all the requisite support, upon the untried resour-
ces of the nation, in credit, in capital, and in industry.
The confidence was justly reposed; yet, it may, per-
haps, be considered as a subject for regret, and it cer-
tainly furnishes a lesson of practical policy, that there
existed no system, by which the internal resources of
the country could be brought at once into action, when
the resources of its external commerce became incom-
petent to answer the exigencies of the time. The ex-
istence of such a system would, probably, have invigor-
ated the early movements of the war; might have pre-
served the public credit unimpaired; and would have
rendered the pecuniary contributions of the people more
equal, as well as more effective. But owing to the
want of such a system, a sudden and almost an exclu-
sive resort to the public credit, was necessarily adopt-
ed as the chief instrument of finance. The nature of
the instrument employed was soon developed; and it
found that public credit could only be durably maintain-
ed upon the broad foundations of public revenue.

On the opening of the session of Congress in No-
vember, 1811, the legislative attention was devoted to
the organization of the military and naval departments,
upon the enlarged scale of a war establishment; so that
the appropriations for this purpose, far exceeded, in a
short time, the estimates & the resources of the Treas-
ury, as they have been already described. Ways and
means were, therefore, provided to meet the extraor-
dinary demands thus created; but they were derived
exclusively from the operations of foreign commerce
and of public credit.

1. The Mediterranean fund was at first continued
until the 4th of March, 1813, & afterwards until March
1815, (when it became extinct) affording an additional
duty of 2-1-2 per cent. ad valorem, on all imported
goods paying duties ad valorem, and a discriminating
duty of 10 per cent. upon that additional duty, in re-
spect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United
States.

2. There were imposed an additional duty of 100 per
cent. upon the permanent duties on goods imported in
to the U. States from any foreign place, & a discrimi-
nating duty of 10 per cent. upon that additional duty, in
respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the U.
States; and additional duty of 1 dollar to the per ton
(the previous duty being at the rate of 30 cts. per ton)
upon all vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to the
subjects of foreign powers. But the continuance of
the act being limited to the expiration of one year.

3. See the annexed table A, containing a statement of the gross
annual receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the year
1815, & for the year 1816.

4. See the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dat-
ed the 12th November, 1815.

5. See the acts of the 24th March, 1813 (11 vol. 133) and the 21st
January, 1812 (11 vol. 28) and the act of the 24th February, 1813
(11 vol. 307).

for the conclusion of the peace, these additional duties
will cease on the 17th of February, 1816.

3. An authority was given to raise by loan, a sum
not exceeding \$11,000,000, and to create stock for
the amount, bearing interest not exceeding the rate of
5 per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at any time
after the expiration of 12 years from the 1st of Janu-
ary, 1813. The payment of the interest, and the redem-
tion or the purchase of this stock, are charged up-
on the sinking fund.

4. And an authority was given to issue Treasury
Notes for a sum not exceeding \$5,000,000, bearing in-
terest at the rate of 5-2-5 per cent. per annum, and re-
imbursable at such places respectively as should be ex-
pressed on the face of the notes, one year after the day
on which the same shall have been issued. The notes
were declared to be receivable in payment of all duties
and taxes laid by the United States, and all public lands
sold by their authority; and the payment of the interest
and the redemption or purchase of these notes, were
charged, like the funded debt, upon the sinking fund.

The effect of the additional ways and means provid-
ed by Congress, from time to time, during the late war,
may readily be traced. From the Treasury report, dat-
ed the 1st of December 1812, it appears that the actual
receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending
on the 30th of September, 1812, including a portion of
the loan, and of the issue of Treasury Notes, amount-
ed to the sum of \$16,782,159 40 cents, (almost double
the amount of the previous estimate) and that the ac-
tual disbursements for the same year amounted to the
sum of \$18,568,277 100 (which was, also, almost dou-
ble the amount of the previous estimate) independent
of the balance in the Treasury at the commencement
and the close of the year. But the estimates for the
year 1813, required, on account of the accumulating
expenditures, a sum of \$51,925,000.

For the civil and diplomatic departments	1,200,000
For the military department	17,000,000
For the naval department	4,225,000
And for the interest and reimbursement of the prin- cipal of the public debt	8,500,000

And the subsisting revenue to meet these expenditures
was estimated at the sum of \$12,000,000, proceeding
From the customs 11,500,000
From the sale of Public Lands, &c. 500,000

Leaving a deficit, for which it was proposed to provide
—1st. by the outstanding balances of the author-
ized and issued Treasury Notes, and 2d. by a
new authority to borrow, and to issue Treasury
Notes, to the amount of 19,925,000

During the sessions of Congress, which commenced
in November, 1812, and closed on the 2d of March,
1813, the appropriations for the army, the navy, and the
other branches of the public service, were considera-
bly augmented, but without adverting to the impossi-
bility of a small duty upon imported iron ware, no new
source of revenue was then opened; but additional aid
was extended to the Treasury, by authorizing a repe-
tition of the appeal to public credit.

1. An authority was given to raise by Loan a sum
not exceeding \$16,000,000, and to create stock for the
amount, bearing interest not exceeding the rate of 5
per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at any time af-
ter the expiration of 12 years from the 1st of January,
1814. The payment of the interest, and the redem-
tion or purchase of this stock, are charged upon the sin-
king fund.

2. And an authority was given to issue Treasury
Notes for a sum not exceeding \$5,000,000, absolutely;
with a provisional authority to issue an additional sum
of \$5,000,000, to be deemed and held to be a part of
the loan of \$16,000,000, authorized as above stated, to be
raised. The notes were to bear interest at the rate of
5-2-5 dollars per cent. per annum, to be reimbursable
at such places respectively, as should be expressed on
the face of them, one year after the day on which they
should be issued; to be receivable in payment of all
duties and taxes laid by the United States, and all the
public lands sold by their authority; and the payment
of the interest and the redemption or purchase of these
notes were charged, like the funded debt, upon the
sinking fund.

The necessities of the Treasury becoming, however,
more urgent, and the reliance on the public credit be-
coming more hazardous, Congress determined, at a
special session, which commenced in May, 1813, to lay
the foundation of a system of internal revenue; select-
ing, in particular, those subjects of taxation which were
recommended by the experience of a former period;
and computing their general product at the sum of
\$5,000,000. The continuance of these taxes being
limited, at first, to one year after the termination of the
war, they required the denomination of "the war tax-
es;" but by subsequent laws, almost all the existing
revenues are pledged, with the faith of the U. States,
to provide for the payment of the expenses of govern-
ment, for the punctual payment of the public debt,
principal and interest, according to the contracts; and
for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to re-
duce, and eventually to extinguish, the public debt;
until those purposes shall be accomplished, or until
Congress shall provide and substitute by law for the
same purposes, other duties which shall be equally pro-
ductive. In the session of May, 1813—

1. A direct tax of \$3,000,000 was laid upon the U.
States, and apportioned to the States respectively for
the year 1814; and it was afterwards subjected to the
general pledge above stated.

2. A duty of 4 cents per pound was laid upon all sug-
ar refined within the U. States. The continuance of
the duty was limited to one year after the war, and as
the general pledge has not been applied to it, the duty
will cease on the 17th of February, 1816.

3. A duty was laid on all carriages for the convey-
ance of persons, kept by any person for his own use, or

See the act of the 1st of July, 1812 (11 vol. 264).
See the act of the 14th of March, 1813 (11 vol. 307).
See the act of the 30th of June, 1812 (11 vol. 235).
See the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dat-
ed the 1st of December, 1812.

See the act of the 25th of February, 1813 (11 vol. 685).
See the act of the 28th of February, 1813 (11 vol. 367).
See the act of the 28th of February, 1813 (11 vol. 377).
See the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chair-
man of the Committee of Ways and Means, dated January 10,
1814, and the Report of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, dat-
ed 24 of June, 1813.

See the acts of the 22d of July, 1813, and the 23d of August, 1813,
and the act of the 1st of September, 1813 (12 vol. 135, 136, 137).
See the act of the 24th of July, 1813 (12 vol. 135).

to be let out for hire, or for the conveyance of passen-
gers; which was graduated according to the denomina-
tion of the carriage, from the yearly sum of 20 dol-
lars, to the yearly sum of 2 dollars. The continuance
of this duty was originally limited to the war; but the
general pledge has been applied to it, with some modifi-
cation in the mode of laying and collecting the duty.

4. A duty was imposed on licenses to distillers of spi-
rituous liquors, which was graduated according to the
capacity of the still, the time of employing it, and the
materials consumed. The continuance of this duty was
originally limited to the war; but the general pledge
has been applied to it, with considerable modifications
in the principle and provisions of the law.

5. A duty was laid on sales at auction of merchandize,
and of ships and vessels, at the rate of 1 per cent. of
the purchase money of goods, and of 25 cents for every
hundred dollars of the purchase money of ships & ves-
sels. The continuance of this duty was originally lim-
ited to the war; but the general pledge has been ap-
plied to it, with a considerable addition to the amount,
and a modification of the provisions of the law.

6. A duty was laid on licenses to retailers of win-
e, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, graduated
according to the place of retailing, and the nature of
the article retailed. The continuance of this duty was
originally limited to the war; but the general pledge
has been applied to it.

7. A duty was laid on notes of banks and bankers,
on bonds, obligations, or promissory notes, discounted
by banks or bankers, and on foreign or inland bills of
exchange above 50 dollars, and having one, or more
endorsements; graduated according to the nominal amount
of the instrument. The continuance of this duty was
limited to one year after the war; and as the general
pledge has not been applied to it, the duty will cease on
the 17th of February, 1816.

But besides the direct tax and the internal duties
there were added to the resources of the Treasury dur-
ing the sessions of May, 1813—

8. A duty of 20 cents per bushel upon all salt im-
ported from any foreign place into the United States,
which being limited to the war, and not being includ-
ed in the general pledge, will cease on the 17th of Feb-
ruary, 1816.

9. And an authority to raise a loan not exceeding
\$7,500,000, and to create stock for the amount, reim-
bursable at any time after the expiration of 12 years
from the first of January, 1814. The rate of interest
was not limited by the law; but it was provided that no
certificate of stock should be sold at a rate less than
20 per cent. or 25 dollars in money for 100 dollars in
stock. The payment of the interest, and the redem-
tion of the purchase of this stock are charged upon the
Sinking Fund.

The sources of revenue thus opened in 1813 could
not, however, be expected to aid the Treasury until
1814; and accordingly, in the annual report from this
Department, dated the 8th of January, 1814, neither the
direct tax, nor the internal duties, will be found as an
item of the actual receipts into the Treasury, during
the year ending on the 30th of September, 1813. The
amount of those receipts was stated, in the proceeds of
the customs, of the sales of public lands, &c. at \$12,
568,043, 43 cents, and in the proceeds of loans and
Treasury Notes at 23,976,912 dollars 50 cents, making
together 36,544,955 dollars 63 cents; and the actual
disbursements of the same period were stated at 32,
925,855 dollars 19 cents, independent of the balances
in the Treasury at the commencement and the close
of the year. But the estimates for the year 1814 re-
quired a sum of \$45,350,000.

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous ex- penses	1,700,000
For the payment of interest on the old and new debt, and instalments of the prin- cipal of the old debt	12,200,000
For the military establishment	24,550,000
For the naval establishment	6,900,000
And the subsisting revenue to meet these expenditures was estimated at the sum of \$14,370,000—proceeding	14,370,000
From the customs and sales of public lands	6,600,000
From the internal revenues and direct tax	3,500,000
From a balance of loans and treasury notes	4,270,000

Leaving a deficit for which it was proposed to provide
—1st. by a part of the balance in the Treasury;
and, 2d. by loans and treasury notes amounting to 30,000,000

For the deficit thus approaching the sum of \$31,
000,000, the only provision made during the session
which commenced in December, 1813, rested again
upon the public credit.

1. An authority was given, to issue Treasury Notes
for a sum not exceeding \$5,000,000 absolutely; with
a provisional authority to issue an additional sum of
\$5,000,000, to be deemed and held to be a part of any
loan which might be authorized during the session. The
notes were to bear interest at the rate of 5-2-5
per cent. per annum; to be reimbursed at such places
respectively, as should be expressed on the face of them,
one year after the day on which they should be issued;
to be receivable in payment of all duties and taxes laid
by the U. States, and all public lands sold by their au-
thority; and the payment of the interest, & the redem-
tion, or purchase of these notes, were charged, like the
funded debt, upon the sinking fund.

2. And an authority was given to raise by loan a sum
not exceeding \$35,000,000; and to create stock for the
amount, reimbursable after the expiration of 12 years
from the last day of December 1814. Neither the rate
of the interest, nor the price of the stock was fixed;
and the payment of the interest, and the redemption, or
purchase of the stock, are chargeable on the sinking
fund.

The embarrassments of the Treasury after the ad-
journment of Congress in the year 1814, became ex-

See the acts of the 24th of July, 1813, and the 23d of Aug. 1813
(12 vol. 135, 136).
See the acts of the 24th of July, 1813, and the 24th of Dec.
1814 (12 vol. 135, 136).

See the acts of the 24th of July, 1813, and the 23d of Dec.
1814 (12 vol. 135, 136).
See the act of the 2d of August, 1813, and the 23d of Dec.
1814 (12 vol. 135, 136).

See the act of the 23d of Aug. 1813 (12 vol. 135).
See the act of the 23d of July, 1813 (12 vol. 135).
See the act of the 23d of Aug. 1813 (12 vol. 135, 136).
See the annual report of the Acting Secretary of the Treas-
ury, dated the 8th of January, 1814, and the 23d of Jan.
1814.

See the act of the 4th of March, 1814 (12 vol. 135).
See the act of the 24th of March, 1814 (12 vol. 135).

It appears that the disbursements during the first half of that year, had amounted to the sum of \$19,993,781.10 cents.

For the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses \$1,444,062.60
For the military department 11,310,335.00
For the naval department 4,019,129.90
For the public debt 3,016,580.77

And the balance of the appropriations for the same objects of expenditure required during the other half of the same year was stated at the sum of \$27,576,397.19

But the actual receipts into the Treasury during the first half of the year 1815, had amounted to \$19,219,946 dollars, 33 cts. proceeds from the customs \$4,182,088.25
From the sale of public lands (including those in the Mississippi territory, the proceeds of which are payable to the State of Georgia) \$40,083.00
From the internal duties and direct tax \$2,189,272.40
From postage & incidental receipts 106,744.
From loans 2,672,075.6
From treasury notes 2,492,000

And it was estimated that there would be receipts from the same sources, (including those to be received from the Treasury during the second half of the same year, and the sum of \$18,160,000

To this amount add the balance of the cash in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1815 4,722,693.22

And the estimated aggregate of the funds to meet the demands on the Treasury to the close of the year 1815, was the sum of \$37,102,585.55

Leaving a deficit for the service of 1815, after absorbing all the cash of the Treasury amounting to the sum of \$10,167,588.91

To supply this deficit \$10,167,588.91 dollars; to provide an additional sum for the contingencies of the year; and to accelerate the fiscal measures which were essential to the prosecution of the war, in 1815, the interposition of the legislature was deemed indispensable. The plan of finance, which was predicated upon the theory of defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war by successive loans, had already become imperative. The produce of the revenues had ceased to furnish an amount equal to the expenditure, with an addition of the interest upon the debt contracted on account of war. And the sudden suspension of specie payments at the principal banks established in the different states (however it may be excused or justified by the apparent necessity of the case) had exposed the government, as well private citizens, to all the inconveniences of a currency, devoid alike of national authority, and of national circulation. The treasury could no longer transfer its funds from place to place; and it became, of course, impracticable to maintain the accustomed punctuality in the payment of the public engagements.

Under these circumstances, the Congress was convened by the special call of the President, in September, 1814; when the citizens of every occupation and pursuit seemed eager to accend the legislative efforts to replenish an exhausted treasury, and to renege the public credit. Commerce continued to contribute perhaps to the extent of its capacity. Agriculture, though suffering the want of a vent for some of its important staples, was every where prepared for the requisite exertion. Domestic manufactures, which had scarcely surmounted the first struggle for existence, yielded to the patriotic impulse. And the capital of individuals, in all its variety of form, offered a ready tribute to relieve the session which commenced in September 1814, and closed on the 3d of March, 1815.

1. The following internal duties were rendered permanent, and general pledge was applied to them:

1. The direct tax was raised to an annual sum of six millions of dollars; and it was extended to the district of Columbia.

2. The duty on carriages was raised, and a duty on harness was added.

3. The duty on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors was continued, and a duty on the spirits distilled was added.

4. The duties on sales at auction, & on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, were raised.

5. The rates of postage were raised 50 per cent.

6. The following new duties were permanently laid, and the general pledge was applied to them:— But it was at the same time declared, that so long as a duty was imposed on the articles of domestic manufacture, should continue to be laid, the duties then payable on the like description of goods imported into the U. S.

7. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September, 1815.

It should not be discounted or diminished.

1. Duties on various articles manufactured or made for sale, within the U. States, or their territories; as specified in the annexed table marked B.

2. Duties on articles in use, to wit:— On household furniture, the value in any one family; (with certain exceptions) exceeding 200 dollars in money, according to a scale graduated from 1 dollar on a value of 400 dollars, to 100 dollars on a value of 9000 dollars.

On every gold watch kept for use—two dollars.

On every silver watch kept for use—one dollar.

But besides establishing these sources of revenue (and others were contemplated at the period, when the treaty of Ghent was announced) Congress sought to confer upon the treasury the means of anticipating the collection of the duties; and of covering the punctuality of its payments; and of inviting the co-operation of the monied institutions and monied men of the United States, in plans for restoring a uniform national currency. With these views various measures were sanctioned.

1. An authority was given to raise by loan a sum not exceeding \$3,000,000 (particularly destined to provide for the expenditures of the last quarter of the year 1814) and to create stock for the amount, reimbursable at any time after the 31st of December, 1814, and it is charged upon such funds as had been, or should be established by law, for the payment & reimbursement of the funded public debt, contracted since the declaration of war.

5. An authority was given to raise by loan a sum not exceeding 18,452,800 dollars, and to create stock for the amount, reimbursable at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the last day of December, 1815. Neither the rate of interest, nor the price of the stock, was limited; but it was declared, that there might be received in payment of subscriptions to the loan, such Treasury Notes as were actually issued, before the passing of the act, & which were made by law a charge on the sinking fund. And the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement, or the purchase of the principal stock, are charged upon the sinking fund.

6. It was declared, that any holder of any Treasury Notes issued, or authorized to be issued, under any laws previously passed, might convert them into certificates of funded debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum.

7. And it was declared, that it should be lawful for the Treasury to cause to be paid the interest upon the Treasury Notes, which have become due & remain unpaid, as with respect to the time that shall elapse before they became due; & until funds shall be assigned for the payment of the said Treasury Notes, and notice thereof shall be given.

The progress of expenditure, and of revenue, for the entire period of the war, is thus developed; and independent of the balance of the appropriations; for the year 1814, which is transferred to the accounts for the year 1815, the subject may be reduced to the following general abstract.

The actual receipts of the Treasury.

In 1812 they amounted to the sum of 22,689,032.76

From revenue 9,801,132.76
From loans 10,002,400
From treasury notes 2,885,500

In 1813 they amounted to the sum of 40,524,544.95

From revenue 14,310,709.95
From loans 20,089,635
From treasury notes 6,094,500

In 1814 they amounted to the sum of 34,078,432.25

From revenue 11,500,606.25
From loans 15,080,546
From treasury notes 8,297,280

The aggregate amount of the receipts into the Treasury for the three years of war being the sum of 98,012,309.96

The actual disbursements of the Treasury

In 1812 they amounted to the sum of 62,379,121.15

For the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses of the government 1,791,580.81
For the military service, (including the Indian department) 12,078,773.24
For the naval service 3,959,365.15
For the public debt 4,449,622.46

In 1813 they amounted to the sum of 39,180,330.38

For the civil, diplomatic & miscellaneous expenses of the government 1,833,308.80
For the military service, (including the Indian department, &c.) 19,802,488.02
For the naval service 6,146,600.10
For the public debt 11,108,125.44

In 1814 they amounted to the sum of 38,547,915.62

For the civil, diplomatic & miscellaneous expenses of the government 2,397,897.13
For the military service, (including the Indian department, &c.) 20,510,238.00
For the naval service 7,312,499.90
For the public debt 8,368,880.59

100,017,557.13

[Report to be continued.]

U. STATES CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 7.

A memorial was received from the Legislature of the Mississippi territory, praying for an extension of the time of payment for certain public lands; which was referred to Messrs. Brown, Morrow, Chase, Tait, and Barbour.

The bill from the House authorizing the President to lease the New Building on Capitol Hill for the accommodation of Congress, was read three times and adopted.

Monday, December 11.

Little more was done than appointing several committees on different parts of the President's Message, whose names shall be hereafter given.

Monday, December 11.

Mr. Goldsborough, of N. J. attended.

The following committees were appointed on various parts of the President's Message, viz:

On so much as relates to Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Bibb, Dana, Taylor, Barry, and King.

On the Militia—Messrs. Vanmum, La-
cock, Wilson, Tichenor, and Turner.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Barbour, Williams, Ruggles, Goldsborough, Condit.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Tait, Daggett, Sanford, Fromentin, Howell.

On Finance and an uniform currency—Messrs. Campbell, Chase, Bibb, King, and Mason.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Hunter, Roberts, Talbot, Condit, Thompson.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Morrow, Brown, Horsey, Wilson, and Gage.

On a National Seminary of Learning—Messrs. Brown, Fromentin, Sanford, Dana, and Hunter.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with sundry resolutions passed by the Senate during the late session, transmitting certain information, on various points of naval administration, required by the Senate. Ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, December 12.

The Senate did not meet to-day, having adjourned over to give time to the workmen to prepare the fixtures in their new rooms.

Wednesday, December 13.

Mr. Macon, the new Senator from North Carolina, appeared & took his seat; and also Mr. Taylor, of S. C. Mr. King appeared.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 5.

Committee appointed by the Speaker since yesterday.

Committee of Elections—Messrs. Taylor, of N. Y. Piper, Sharpe, Pickering, Vose, Barbour, and Law.

Of Ways & Means—Messrs. Lowndes, Burwell, Taylor, of N. Y. Moseley, Robertson, Ingham, and Gaston.

Of Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Newton, Murfree, Baylies, Parris, Chappell, Boes, and Sergeant.

Of Claims—Messrs. Yancey, Alexander, Goodwyn, Davenport, Lyle, Stanford, and Chipman.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Robertson, Creighton, Clark, of Ky. Hall, King, of Mass. M'Coy and Sturges.

For the District of Columbia—Messrs. Tucker, Lewis, Irvin, Savage, Herbert, Taylor, of S. C. and Brigham.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Ingham, Cannon, Breckenridge, Throop, Connor, Caldwell, and Langdon.

On Pensions to Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Chappell, Constock, Stuart, Minor, Southard, Henderson, and Wilcox.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Nelson, of Virg. Ormsby, Cooper, Wright, Wielf, Gold, and Sergeant.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Murfree, Gholson, Champion, Thomas, Wilson, Hammond, Nelson, of Mass. Wallace.

Of Accounts—Messrs. M'Lean, of O. Reed and Botts.

Of Revision and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Condit, Bradbury, and Mac-lay.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Forsyth, Macon, Wilkin, Gholson, Atherton, Sheffield, and Sharpe.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, of Ken. Barbour, Moore, of S. C. Forsyth, Desha, Champion, and Hubert.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pleasants, Middleton, Cooper, Parris, Ham-mond, Boes, and M'Lean of Ken.

On an Uniform National Currency—Messrs. Calhoun, Macon, Pleasants, Hopkinson, Robertson, Tucker, and Pickering.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Creighton, Lowndes, Cooper, Ingham, Condit, Lovett, and Alexander.

On a National Seminary of Learning—Messrs. Wilde, Sergeant, Calhoun, Sheffield, Herbert, Savage, and Ormsby.

On the Militia, &c.—Messrs. Clark, of Ken. Taylor of N. Y. Kerr of Va. Piper, Moore, of S. C. Breckenridge, and Forney.

On the arrangement of certain Militia Expenses—Messrs. Wright, Barbour, Rice, Powell, Smith, of Penn. Lyon, and Ciley.

On the question of admitting the Mississippi Territory into the Union.—Messrs. Latimore, Robertson, Cannon, M'Lean, of Ken. Strong, Noyes, and Lumpkin.

for which they shall receive \$8000, with an annual rent of 1550 dollars, (being an interest upon their capital of 6 per cent. with the addition of the price of insurance) making the lease determinable at the pleasure of Congress. Should these terms be acceded to by Congress, the committee believe that the Building will be ready for their reception on Monday next. The terms appear to the committee to be equitable, and they have submitted a bill to carry them into effect.

Mr. Lowndes then reported a bill to authorize the President of the U. States to lease on the terms therein mentioned "the New Building on Capitol Hill, with the appurtenances; for the better accommodation of Congress, which was twice read, referred to a committee of the whole; passed through a committee of the whole, engrossed and read a third time, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Monday, December 11.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the Door-keeper was directed to cause the New Chamber of Sitting to be furnished with curtains, &c. so as to make it perfectly comfortable, &c.

On motion of Mr. Johnson (of Kentucky) Resolved, That the committee of claims be directed to enquire into the expediency of liquidating the claims of citizens against the U. States, for the loss of property while in the public service, during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of (Tennessee) Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the relief of the widows and children of all such non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, as have been killed in battle, or died of wounds received in the public service, in any of the corps composing the Army of the U. States, during the late war.

Several motions instructing the post office committee to enquire on the subject of particular post roads, were moved and adopted.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. from the committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of Westel Willoughby, Junr. contesting the election of Wm. S. Smith, a member returned to serve in this House from New York State.

The report states it to be ascertained to the satisfaction of the committee, that the whole number of votes given in the district, which is composed of the counties of Madison and Herkimer was 5292; of which 2310 were returned for William S. Smith, 2455 for Westel Willoughby, Junior, 309 for Westel Willoughby, and seven scattering votes; that it is proved, the error of the omission of the word "Junior" to a part of the returns was committed by the returning officers; the votes having in fact been given for Westel Willoughby, Junior. The committee recommend that Mr. Smith's seat be vacated and that Mr. Willoughby be declared entitled to his seat.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole house.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a list of specific appropriations, transferred from one object to another during the late year, &c. which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Tuesday, December 12.

A great number of petitions were presented, a general statement of which is reserved for another day.

A motion was made by Mr. Yancey, having in view a change of the rules of the House, so as to admit stenographers to more eligible stations for reporting the proceedings of the House, than the present galleries afford. The motion lies on the table one day of course.

The report of the committee of Elections on the contested election of William S. Smith, by Westel Willoughby, Junior, was taken up in committee of the whole; and after being reported to the House, the case was so clear, the report was concurred in without opposition. The seat of Colonel Smith is therefore vacated, and Mr. Willoughby declared duly elected and entitled to a seat.

The valuation in Kentucky is \$97,018,837. The rate of taxation 39 cents on every hundred dollars value; or about two fifths of one per cent.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a mulatto girl named POLLY DUBB. She is about sixteen or seventeen years old, five feet two or three inches high, rather slender or delicately made. Polly had on and carried off with her a Jersey frock, the body part edged black and white, and the tail part of a yellowish colour; her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employ as such. It is likely when she leaves Talbot county, where she was bred and born, she will make for Dorchester county, where she has a number of relations belonging to Mrs. Lewis Hudson of New Market; and it is very likely she is at this time lurking about in that neighbourhood.

The sum of \$50 will be given to any person who will take up and deliver her in this county, and deliver her to the owner, or the sum of \$40 if taken up out of the county, and delivered as aforesaid. Of the above reward if taken up and secured in any state, and all reasonable charges brought home to

Richard S. Wood.

Thursday, December 7.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on the subject, delivered in the following report.

"The committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to enquire, in conjunction with a committee on the part of the Senate, into the state of the New Building on Capitol Hill, offered by the proprietors for the accommodation of Congress, upon what terms the said Building could be obtained upon the Capitol, and be ready for their reception report. That having examined the Building in question, they consider it much better adapted to the convenience of both Houses of Congress than that they at present occupy. The Committee appointed by the owners of the Building, have represented it as having cost (with the land attached to it) \$30,000, five of which has been expended on the building, and the remainder is to be paid by the proprietors, which will become useless when they leave the Building.

This committee has stated that the Proprietors will be fully satisfied to enter into a contract with the U. States un-

FOUR OUT OF FIVE

Pending the late canvass, some calculations were made, that Prince George's would return two republican delegates to the Assembly at least—but when the polls were published four federal delegates were declared duly elected by large majorities. That fact may still exist—but all things considered, the following preamble and order introduced in the House on the 9th inst. by Edward Lloyd, Esq. of this county, one of the Committee of Elections, look as if something was wrong. With amendments they were adopted in the report of the Committee of Elections, and reported to the House.

Mr. Lloyd moved the following preamble and order.

Whereas, by the Constitution and Form of Government, Prince George's County is divided into five election districts; and whereas, it appears by the return of the judges of election in said county that an election was held in four only of these districts; or if an election was held in said district, that the votes taken in said district have been withheld or suppressed: And whereas, it is impossible for this house to exercise its constitutional authority in judgment of the elections of its members, if a part of the votes given in any county may be suppressed or withheld at the pleasure of the persons appointed to preside over its elections—

Therefore, Ordered, that the report of the committee of elections, so far as it relates to Prince George's County, be recommitted to said committee, with instructions to enquire from the judges signing the return from Prince George's County, whether any election was held in District No. 2 of said county, on the first Monday of October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly, and if any election was held in said district, to enquire strictly into the causes & manner of the suppression of the votes taken therein, and by what authority, and report to this house, which was read.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

We have given to-day as much of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as we had time to put in type. The portion we have published embraces, as will be seen, the principal part of our branch of the Report, which is chiefly of an historical character.

The remainder of the Report, tho' not more valuable than the first branch, is more immediately interesting to our readers generally, as containing the Secretary's propositions for the improvement & management of the Revenue, and for the support of public credit, besides the statement of the Revenue, for the past, and estimate of the expenses for the ensuing year.

As to the Revenue, Mr. Dallas proposes that the double duties on imports be continued until the 30th day of June 1816; that the present duties on sugars refined within the United States, on stamps, on sales at auction, and on postage, be continued; that the Direct Tax be reduced from six to three millions of dollars; that the duties on the quantity of distilled spirits be discontinued after the 30th day of June 1816, and in lieu thereof, that the duties on licenses to distillers be doubled after that day; that the duties on licenses to retailers, be reduced to the rates of the year 1813; that the duties on articles manufactured in the U. States, and the duties on household furniture and watches, be repealed.

The third branch of the Report, relates to the National Circulating Medium, and concluding with the following proposition: That a National Bank be established at the city of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere; and that the Capital of the Bank (being of a competent amount) consist of three-fourths of the public stock, and one fourth of gold and silver.

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Some of the federal papers are commending the President's Message, because it revives the good old federal maxims of Washington & Hamilton respecting navies and other means of national defence. If the federalists are sincere in their praise; if they wish to behold the nation in "strong armour" and in an "attitude" of precaution—why did the federal leaders in Congress uniformly oppose the levying of men and money when we were actually at war? Would Washington have acted so? Are they ready to acknowledge now, that they have a country, who so lately acted only for a faction? Of the leaders alone do we speak; the mass of every party are probably honest, into whatever errors they may be led.

Reaction in Connecticut.

At the town meetings in Connecticut last week, further evidence of attachment to the general government is seen in that state. In Litchfield, the present residence of Oliver Wolcott, one of the town officers, for the first time in 15 or 25 years, are all republicans! And in New London, for the first time in many years, the republicans succeeded with all their candidates. We trust in persons who

approaching spring. The Hartford Convention did more than we were aware of for the republican cause in New England, as succeeding elections will prove.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT.

There has been exhibited at the City Hall, New York, a Double Forcing Pump, invented by a Mr. Gray, of Springfield, Otsego co.—which, at an immaterial difference in the cost, and being less liable to accident and easier repaired, with the same labor, delivers exactly double the quantity of water obtained by the common sucking pump. It is patented, and promises to become uncommonly popular and useful.

NORFOLK, DECEMBER 8.

CONFIRMATION.

On the 22d ult. we published a postscript, stating that THE WASP WAS SAFE, and on the Brazil Coast—observing, at the same time that we had applied to the source whence the report came, for a more particular statement, and as soon as obtained, should lay it before our readers. The following extract of a letter from his mother, received yesterday, by the same young gentleman who furnished the Postscript, may be considered as the result of our enquiry:—

King's Creek, December 6.

'A letter which I received last mail from you, brother Robert runs thus:— "You have no cause to be uneasy about my brother William. The Gibraltar papers announced the arrival of the WASP in Pernambuco, and her departure thence for the Indian Ocean. And another more powerful evidence of the safety of the WASP is, that Mrs. Blakely received a letter from her husband, in which he said, "do not be surprised if I am absent two years to come." This letter was received by the prize Atalanta.' Beacon.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

THE BANKS.

Our letters say it is intended to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives to compel the several banks of this Commonwealth, to pay to each other legal interest, on the several balances which may become due to each other. Whenever this subject shall come to be discussed it may lead to such an extension of the principle as may probably not yet be contemplated.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 25.

We learn, by a gentleman of veracity lately from Canada, that the British government has very lately sent ship carpenters to Kingston to complete the vessels of war on Lake Ontario; and that carpenters came up to the Isle aux Noix a few days since to finish a large vessel begun before the Peace, which it is said, will carry 60 guns.

NINE TY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the employ of Thomas Cuthbert, Esq. in Denton, Maryland, on Sunday the 17th inst. a Negro Lad about 18 years old, called LEWIS—Had on when he went away, a round hat half worn, blue plaid domestic pants, a tear linen over jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes; the quality of his shirt and vest is unknown. He is spare built, and makes quick answers when spoken to. He was raised in Caroline county, and is very fond of spirituous liquor. Whoever takes up said negro lad, and will deliver him in Denton, Md. taken in the county, shall receive twenty dollars. If taken out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if taken out of the State, and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive ninety dollars.

All owners of vessels, and all other persons, are warned not to harbor him at their peril.

Solomon Brown, guardian to Matthew Smith's heirs.

Denton Md sept 26

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar on one of his eye brows. His clothing were a torn linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill cotton coat and jacket. The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called GEORGE. It is supposed they may be forwarding for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again; or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Valiant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro. 2d inst.

NOTICE.

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Jason Moore, sh'ff of Harford county.

The editors of the National Intelligencer and Eastern Star are requested to send the above notice to their offices for collection.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

For sale at the City office.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

General Advertiser.

K A S T O N :

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 19. 1815.

Of the proceedings of the Legislature of this State, little other than that of private petitions had been before that body at the close of the 9th inst. which is our latest date. The seat of Mr. Frederick, Dotsey, the returned member from Anne Arundel, has been vacated, and a new election ordered to take place on Friday next. The republicans of that county have put Mr. Dorsey in nomination, on the ground that the required deficiency of residence will be complied with by that time; the evidence brought against his holding his seat having dated his residence in the county to have commenced in December, 1814. Whether the minority will receive or again reject him, remains for a second trial, should he be returned by the voters of the county.

With a view no doubt of bringing fairly before the public the long agitated question of legality in the late Governor's receiving the sum of \$1643.63, for services said to have been rendered by him in the year 1813, we find the following order brought before the House of Delegates by Edward Lloyd, Esq. a member from this county, on the 7th inst.

On motion by Mr. LLOYD—Ordered, That the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby requested to furnish this house with the most correct, or other vouchers, showing the number of militia ordered to Annapolis by the Executive, or others in command, in the year 1813, designating the time of arrival and discharge of the several detachments.

It does not appear how the above order was disposed of, nor is it yet known whether the House will make the demand; and, if so, whether they will make the demand; and, if so, whether the friends of the late Governor to whom the sum of money received by him, was in property drawn from the Treasury. Since we will not do—Nothing short of a fair and impartial investigation of all the facts, supported by law and the constitution, can eradicate impressions long formed; and, for the honor of the State, we hope it may not be kept back.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette appears delighted with the continuance of that portion of the Council from the Eastern Shore, but sadly laments that those for the Western Shore should have been selected from the compass of ten miles square, near the seat of government. The more expanded view of Mr. Gwyn, as to selecting Council for the Western Shore, is to be applauded; but he might not at the moment have been in possession of the fact, that one member so far ruled the majority, that he would not be bowed out of a change on the shore—while his general view of the State appears to have filled for short of that of the enlightened Editor of the Gazette.

TREASURY REPORT.

We this morning commence the publication of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Its extraordinary length will require several papers to lay it entire before our readers, but its importance will amply compensate, while it eradicates many erroneous impressions attempted on the public, a preservation of the papers containing it will point to the reader a correct detail of the finances of the country, and be a shield against misrepresentation.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

It does not appear likely that the Legislature of this State will go into the appointment of a Senator to fill the vacancy of SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. till near the close of the session, when Mr. Harper will probably be the man, as he appears to have marshalled the entire federal interest of the house in his favor—prudent federalists thereby sacrificing their better judgment to the will of a faction.

Monday the 11th of December, being the day designated by the constitution and form of government for the appointment of a Governor for the ensuing year, both houses proceeded to the election. On counting the ballots, it appeared that Gen. CHARLES RIDGELY (of Maryland) had forty seven votes, and Gen. ROBERT EOWIE forty five votes. Gen. Ridgely having a majority of votes, was of course duly elected.

Tuesday the 12th of December, being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the appointment of a Council to the Governor, after qualifying both houses proceeded to the election, and on counting the ballots it appeared that Messrs Alexander C. Magruder, Virgil Maxcy, James Shaw, Wm. H. Ward, and John Murray, had forty seven votes each, and Reverend Ghiesbreght, Thomas W. Hill, James Bayle, James Butcher, and Samuel Stevens, jun had forty five votes each; whereupon A. C. Magruder, J. Shaw, V. Maxcy, J. Murray, and W. H. Ward were duly elected Council to the Governor for the ensuing year.

The House of Representatives yesterday, in the Chamber prepared for it in the building erected by the constitution for the accommodation of Congress, and the Senate will convene there tomorrow. This building, which amply and handsomely accommodates both Houses of Congress and their officers, committees, &c. stands on a spot on which on the 4th of July last a garden bloomed.

From the Senate having occasionally been engaged last week on what is called Executive business (which is always transacted with closed doors) a very general impression prevails, that they have already had under consideration the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain. If ratified it will of course be made public.

John W. Erwin is chosen Senator in Congress, from Virginia, to supply the vacancy in the remainder of the Senatorial term of William B. Giles, resigned.

WILSON CARY NICHOLAS is re-elected Governor of Virginia.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Wednesday the 13th inst. in Centerville, after a painful illness, John BROWN, Esq. Clerk of Queen Anne's county. In the death of this amiable man, a large family of children has lost a tender and indulgent parent, society an agreeable member, the poor a sincere friend, and the public a faithful servant.

Mr. Brown was filled with credit to himself and with respect to the public, several stations in his native county, before he was called on to represent that district in Congress—since which he has performed his duties, as Clerk, to the general satisfaction of all concerned.

He has been for more than thirty years an ardent member of the Methodist Church, and met with a confirmation of meeting with the smiles of the God, through the merits of Jesus Christ. At the same time, therefore, that we sympathize with his disconsolate family, we feel a pleasing assurance that he has gone from "labour to reward."

DIED, on Wednesday last, in Carolina, THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esquire, Clerk of that county.

DIED, On Wednesday night last, in Somerset county, Mr. ELIZABETH WILSON, the amiable consort of John C. Wilson, Esq. of that county, and daughter of the late Colonel Felt, a man of the county.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of December inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day—All the personal estate of John Cain, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and 12 ge. Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Fodder and Corn Husks—together with a number of articles too tedious to mention.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums of five dollars & upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the delivery of the property. The sale to commence (at 10 o'clock) at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by James Cain, ex'or of John Cain, dec'd.

dec. 19 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of a vendition expando to me directed—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 30d of January next, a part of the following tracts of Land—"Mills Landing," "Micheil's Legation," and "Joyce's" supposed to contain two hundred and eighty three acres; seized in execution as the property of Matthias Linsy, at the suit of Smith & Givan, use of Isaac P. Smith.

Geo. Hayward, late sh'ff of Worcester county.

dec. 19 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed—Will be exposed to public sale, at Denton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of January next, a tract of Land called "Sydney's Division," containing two hundred and thirty one acres, adjoining the lands of Edmund Penickton, Esq. in Caroline county, and in execution as the property of Thomas Dalling, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Charles Hobbs, executor of John Grayson, and will be sold for cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, and attendance given by Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff.

Denton, dec. 19 3

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order made by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, to us directed—Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on THURSDAY the 18th day of January next, the LANDS and TENEMENTS, the property of the late Elizabeth Linsy, containing about one hundred and eighty eight acres, situate in Bay side neck, in Talbot county, about four miles from St. Michaels—having thereon a good dwelling house of wood, and many valuable out houses, and a wind mill. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser pay in cash such small sum as will be necessary to defray the expenses of the commission, and the residue in installments of six, twelve and eighteen months. Bonds with security approved by the commissioners, for the payments, will be required.

Mr. Wightson Lowe, who resides on the Land, will show the same to any person desirous to have a view before the day of sale. Attendance will be given on the premises, by Samuel Tenant, James Seth, Joseph Farland, Richard Harrington, Nathan Harrington.

Talbot county, dec. 19 5

NOTES.

On the different Banks in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, will be received at par by MORSELL & LAMBDIN, Who have on hand a handsome assortment of

GOODS.

Particularly adapted to the season.

Easton, dec. 19 3

DUCK.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Russia, Ravens, & Cotton Duck.

Kept constantly for sale by Nathaniel F. Williams, No. 14, Barclay's Wharf.

Baltimore, oct. 24 81

BLACK-SMITH TO BE HIRED.

To be hired for the ensuing year, a BLACK-SMITH that is well qualified to carry on a shop, having had the charge of one many years in this country, and is esteemed a good workman.

dec. 19 3

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Washington, Dec. 7. 1815.

Notices are hereby given, that no patent for MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS, any soldier of the late Army will be delivered at this office unless the person entitled to such patent shall either personally appear, or exhibit a power of attorney in the following form.

State (or Territory) of _____ County _____

Know all men by these presents, that I, (A. B.) lately a soldier of the United States Army, do hereby constitute (C. D.) of the county of _____, in the state (or territory) of _____, my Attorney, for me in my name, and for my use, to execute for me the Commissioners of the General Land Office, a Patent founded on the Military Warrant No. _____, dated the _____ day of _____, 18 _____, in witness whereof I subscribe my name this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

A. B.

State (or Territory) of _____ County _____

On the _____ day of _____, the above named A. B. acknowledged the foregoing to be his voluntary act and deed.

E. F. Justice of Peace.

State (or Territory) of _____ County _____

In testimony that the above named E. F. was on the day when the above acknowledgment was made, a Justice of Peace for the above mentioned county (or territory) next this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

G. H. Clerk of County Court (or Notary Public).

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Printers, authorized by the Land Laws of the United States, are requested to have the above printed.

dec. 19 5

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the

CLIPPING PRESS.

opposite the old Market House, Harrison street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of LITHOGRAPHS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Nicholas Owens.

N. B. Leather exchanged for hides.

dec. 19 4

TO RENT.

That well known stand for a Tavern, now occupied by Capt. John Campbell, in Chestertown, Md. shall be put in good repair, and possession will be given on the first day of February next, either for a further particular application, to Mr. Campbell, in Chestertown, or to the subscriber, at the Head of Chester, Md.

Harcot Cannell.

dec. 19 5

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

On application of SAMUEL HARDCASTLE, administrator of Benjamin Rice, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give notice, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, to wit: that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Boston.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and signed the public seal of my office, this 21st day of November, 1815.

John Young, Esq. Will for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1815.

Samuel Hardcastle, adm'r of Benjamin Rice, dec'd.

december 19 3

NOTICE.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland, I hereby give notice, that the subscriber, having claims from the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Rice, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of June next, ensuing, the date hereof; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, 1815.

Simon Wickes, ex'or of Samuel Rice, dec'd.

dec. 19 5

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Allegany county, Maryland, on the 24th inst. a negro man who says his name is JIM—a stout made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—appears to be thirty years or upwards old—His clothing very indifferent, consisting only of an old linen waist coat, shirt and pantaloons—Has no perceptible flesh mark. He says he belongs to Mr. Thomas Bowen, near Frederickburg, Frederick county, Virginia. His master, or owner, is requested to come forward, prove his property, charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, by the law directs.

W. R. Dawson, sh'ff.

nov. 30 [dec. 19] 3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 23d of November last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself DUNMORE—appears to be about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high. His clothing when committed were an old light coloured cotton coat, a pair of dark mixed cloth pants, a torn shirt, wool hat nearly new, and a pair of coarse shoes—Says he belongs to Mr. Thomas Bowen, near the White Post, Frederick county Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. as the law directs.

Daniel Schnebly, sh'ff of Washington county, Md.

dec. 19 3 M H

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 24th of November last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man, who calls himself WILLIAM—appears to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and slender made. His clothing when committed were a brown coloured cloth coat, two pair pantaloons, two shirts, three pair stockings, four handkerchiefs, a fine hat with black worst, and a pair of old shoes—has a mole or wart on the forehead. Says he belongs to Mr. Obed White, of Washington county. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. as the law directs.

Daniel Schnebly, sh'ff of Washington county, Md.

dec. 19 3 M H

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FOUR OUT OF FIVE

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[Star.]

Mr. Lloyd moved the following preamble and order:

Whereas, by the Constitution and Form of Government, Prince George's County is divided into five election districts; and whereas it appears by the return of the judges of election in said county that an election was held in four only of these districts; or if an election was held in the second district, that the votes taken in said district have been withheld or suppressed: And whereas, it is impossible for this house to exercise its constitutional authority in judgment of the elections of its members, if a part of the votes given in any county may be suppressed or withheld at the pleasure of the persons appointed to preside over its elections—

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[Nat. Intel.]

Some of the federal papers are commending the President's Message, because it revives the good old federal maxims of Washington & Hamilton respecting navies and other means of national defence. If the federalists are sincere in their praise, if they wish to be bold in the nation in "strong armour" and in an "attitude of precaution"—why did the federal leaders in Congress uniformly oppose the levying of men and money when we were actually at war? Would Washington have acted so? Are they ready to acknowledge now, that they have a country, who so lately acted only for a nation? Of the leaders alone do we speak: the mass of every party are probably honest into whatever errors they may be led.

Reaction in Connecticut

At the town meetings in Connecticut last week, further evidence of attachment to the general government is seen in that state. In Litchfield, the present residence of Oliver Wolcott, one of the town officers, for the first time in 15 years, are all republicans. And in New London, for the first time in many years, the republicans succeeded with all their candidates. We trust in persons of sense and repeated questions, that

approaching spring. The Hartford Convention did more than we were aware for the republican cause in New England, as succeeding elections will prove.

[Ibid.]

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT.

There has been exhibited at the City Hall, New-York, a Double Forcing Pump, invented by a Mr. Gray, of Springfield, Otsego co.—which, at an immaterial difference in the cost, and being less liable to accident and easier repaired, with the same labor, delivers exactly double the quantity of water obtained by the common sucking pump. It is patented, and promises to become uncommonly popular and useful.

[Ibid.]

NORFOLK, DECEMBER 3.

CONFIRMATION.

On the 22d ult. we published a postscript, stating, that THE WASP WAS SAFE, and on the Brazil Coast—observing, at the same time, that we had applied to the source whence the report came, for a more particular statement, and as soon as obtained, should lay it before our readers. The following extract of a letter from his mother, received yesterday, by the same young gentleman who furnished the Postscript, may be considered as the result of our enquiry:—

[King's Creek, December 6.]

'A letter which I received last mail from you, brother Robert runs thus:—You have no cause to be uneasy about my brother William. The Gibraltar papers announced the arrival of the WASP in Pernambuco, and her departure thence for the Indian Ocean. And another more powerful evidence of the safety of the WASP is, that Mrs. Blakely received a letter from her husband, in which he said "do not be surprised if I am absent two years to come." This letter was received by the prize Atalanta.' [Beacon.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

THE BANKS.

Our letters say it is intended to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives to compel the several banks of this Commonwealth, to pay to each other legal interest, on the several balances which may become due to each other. Whenever this subject shall come to be discussed it may lead to such an extension of the principle, as may probably not yet be contemplated.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 25.

We learn, by a gentleman of veracity lately from Canada, that the British government has very lately sent ship carpenters to Kingston to complete the vessels of war on Lake Ontario; and that carpenters came up to the Isle aux Noix a few days since to finish a large vessel begun before the Peace, which it is said, will carry 60 guns.

NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the employ of Thomas C. Smith, Esq. in Denton, Maryland, on Sunday, the 17th inst. a Negro Lad about 18 years old, called LEWIS—Had on when he went away, a round hat half worn, blue plaid domestic pants, a tear linen over jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes; the quality of his shirt and vest is unknown. He is spare built, and makes quick answers when spoken to. He was raised in Caroline county, and is very fond of spirituous liquor. Whoever takes up said negro lad, and will deliver him in Denton, shall receive in the county, shall receive twenty dollars, taken out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars, and taken out of the State, and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive ninety dollars.

All owners of vessels, and all other persons, are warned not to harbor him at their peril.

Solomon Brown, guardian to Matthew Smith's heirs.

Denton Md sept 26

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing were a low linen shirt and trousers, and an old coat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill cotton coat and jacket. The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called GEORGE. It is supposed they will be travelling for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as GEORGE carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again; or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Valiant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro. 2d ju 7.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the east of Hartford county, on the 19th October, a negro man who calls himself JOE BARKIN—about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet one and a quarter inches high, straight made, and has a pleasant countenance; he has a scar apparently from a cut, on his head near the right ear, and his finger next the little finger on the right hand, is maimed in the joint next the nail. His clothing were a coarse made of drab colored domestic cloth, light cord pantaloons, a pair of shoes and stockings. He says that he belongs to Capt. David Wilson, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold as a slave to pay his prison fees.

Jason Moore, sh'ff of Hartford county.

The editors of the National Intelligencer and Eastern Star are requested to insert the above notice a week for one month, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

Nov 21

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the New York

REPUBLICAN STAR.

General Advertiser.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 19. 1815.

Of the proceedings of the Legislature of this State, little other than that of private petitions had been before that body at the close of the 9th inst. which is our latest date. The next of Mr. Roderick Dorsey, the returned member from Anne Arundel, has been vacated, and a new election, ordered to take place on Friday next. The republicans of that county have put Mr. Dorsey in nomination, on the ground that the required deficiency of residence will be complied with by that time; the evidence brought against his holding his seat having dated his residence in the county to have commenced in December, 1814. Whether the majority will receive or again reject him, remains for a second trial, should he be returned by the voters of the county.

With a view no doubt of bringing fairly before the public the long agitated question of legality in the late Governor's receiving the sum of \$1643 63, for services said to have been rendered by him in the year 1813, we find the following order brought before the House of Delegates by Edward Lloyd, Esq. a member from this county, on the 7th inst.

On motion by Mr. Lloyd—Ordered, That the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby requested to furnish this house with the notes, bills, or other vouchers, showing the number of militia ordered to Annapolis by the Executive, or others in command, in the year 1813, designating the time of arrival and discharge of these several detachments.

It does not appear how the above order was disposed of, nor is it yet known whether the House will make the demand; and, if so, whether such a compliance will be received as to satisfy the friends of the late Governor to prove his innocence, or confirm the now general opinion that the sum of money received by him, was improperly drawn from the Treasury. Should investigation of all the facts, supported by law, and the constitution, can eradicate impressions long formed; and, for the honor of the State, we hope it may not be kept back.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette appears delighted with the continuance of that portion of the Council from the Eastern Shore, but surely laments that those from the Western Shore should have been selected from the compass of less fertile squares, near the seat of government. The more expanded view of Mr. Galt, as to selecting Council for the Western Shore, is to be applauded; but he might not at the moment have been in possession of the fact, that one member so far ruled the majority, that he would not be bowed out of a change on that shore—while his general view of the State appears to have filled for short of that of the enlightened Editor of the Gazette.

TREASURY REPORT.

We this morning commence the publication of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Its extraordinary length will require several papers to lay it entire before our readers, but its importance will amply compensate, while it will eradicate many erroneous impressions attempted on the public, a preservation of the papers containing it will point to the reader a correct detail of the finances of the country, and be a shield against misrepresentation.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

It does not appear likely that the Legislature of this State will appoint the appointment of a Senator to fill the vacancy of SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. till near the close of the session, when Mr. Harper will probably be the man, as he appears to have marshalled the entire federal interest of the house in his favor—prudent federalists will therefore sacrifice their better judgment to the expediency.

Monday the 11th of December, being the day designated by the constitution and form of government for the appointment of a Governor for the ensuing year, both houses proceeded to the election. On announcing the ballots, it appeared that GEN. CHARLES RIDGELY (of Maryland) had forty seven votes, and GEN. ROBERT BOWIE, fifty five votes. GEN. RIDGELY having a majority of votes, was of course duly elected.

Tuesday the 12th of December, being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the appointment of a Council to the Governor after qualifying both houses proceeded to the election, and on counting the ballots it appeared that Messrs. Alexander C. Magruder, Virgil Maxcy, James Shaw, Wm. H. Wood, John Murray, had forty seven votes each, and Rev. Dr. Ghiselin, Thomas W. Hill, James Boyle, James Butler, and Samuel Stevens, ten had forty five votes each; whereupon A. C. Magruder, J. Shaw, V. Maxcy, J. Murray, and W. H. Ward were duly elected Council to the Governor for the ensuing year.

[Mt. Rep.]

The House of Representatives yesterday, at the Chamber prepared for it in the building erected by the citizens for the accommodation of Congress, and the Senate will convene there tomorrow. This building, which amply and handsomely accommodates both Houses of Congress and their officers, committees, &c. stands on a spot on which on the 4th of July last a garden bloomed.

From the Senate having occasionally been engaged last week on what is called Executive business (which is always transacted with closed doors) a very general impression prevails, that they have already had under consideration the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain. If ratified it will of course be made public.

John W. Eppes is chosen Senator in Congress from Virginia, to supply the vacancy in the remainder of the Senatorial term of WILLIAM B. GILES, resigned.

WILSON CARP NICHOLAS is re-elected Governor of Virginia.

OBITUARY.

Deposited this life, on Wednesday the 13th inst. in Calverville, after a painful illness, JOHN BRADY, Esq. Clerk of Queen Anne's county. In the death of this amiable man, a large family of children has lost a tender and intelligent parent, society an agreeable member, the poor a sincere friend, and the public a faithful servant. Mr. Brady filled with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the public, several stations in his native county, before he was called on to represent his district in Congress—since which he has performed his duties, as Clerk to the general satisfaction of all concerned.

He has been for more than thirty years an active member of the Methodist Church, and made a valuable contribution of meeting with the smiles of his God, through the merits of Jesus Christ. At the same time, therefore, that we sympathize with his disconsolate family, we feel a pleasing assurance that his soul has gone from "labour to reward."

DIED, on Wednesday last, in Caroline, THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esquire, Clerk of that county.

DIED, On Wednesday night last, in Somerset county, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILSON, the amiable consort of John C. Wilson, Jun. Esq. of that county, and daughter of the late Colonel Portman, of that county.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of December inst. if fair, if not, the first day after. All the personal estate of John Cain, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and 12 gs. Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Fedges and Corn Husks—together with a number of articles too tedious to mention.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums of five dollars & upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the delivery of the property. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

James Cain, ex'or of John Cain, dec'd.

dec. 19 8

NOTICE.

By virtue of a vendition expensis to me directed—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 3d of January next, a part of the following tracts of Land—*"Mill Branch," "Michelet's Acquisition," and "Yorky,"* supposed to contain two hundred and eighty three acres; seized in execution as the property of Matthias Linsay, at the suit of Smith & Givan, use of Isaac P. Smith.

Geo. Hayward, sh'ff of Worcester county.

dec. 19 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed—Will be exposed to public sale, at Denton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of January next, a tract of Land called *"Sister's Discovery,"* containing two hundred and forty one acres, adjoining the Lands of Edmund Pendleton, Esq. in Caroline county, taken in execution as the property of Thomas Dallas, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Charles Hobbs, executor of John Grayson—and will be sold for cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, and attendance given by

Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff.

Denton, dec. 19 3

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order made by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, to us directed—Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on THURSDAY the 18th day of January next, the LANDS and TENEMENTS, the property of the late *Elizabeth Linnam*, containing about one hundred and eighty eight acres, situate in Bay side neck, in Talbot county, about four miles from St. Michaels—having thereon a good dwelling house of wood, and many valuable out buildings, and a wind mill. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser pay in cash such small sum as will be necessary to defray the expenses of the commission, and the residue in instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months. Bonds with security approved by the commissioners, for the payments, will be required.

Mr. Wrightson Lowe, who resides on the Land, will show the same to any person desirous to have a view before the day of sale. Attendance will be given on the premises, by

Samuel Tenant,
James Seth,
Joseph Farland,
Richard Harrington,
Nathan Harrington.

Talbot county, dec. 19 5

NOTES.

On the different Banks in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, will be received at par by

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

Who have on hand a handsome assortment of

GOODS.

Particularly adapted to the season.

Easton, dec. 19 3

BUCK.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Russia, Ravens, & Cotton Duck.

Kept constantly for sale by

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 14, Barclay's Wharf.

Baltimore, oct. 24 81

BLACK-SMITH TO BE HIRED.

To be hired for the ensuing year, a BLACK-SMITH that is well qualified to carry on a shop, having had the charge of one many years in this country, and is esteemed a good workman.

Joseph Haskins.

dec. 19

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Washington, Dec. 7. 1815.

Notice is hereby given, that no patent for MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS, any soldier of the late Army will be delivered at this office unless the person entitled to such patent shall personally appear, or exhibit a power of attorney in the following form:

State or Territory of—

County of—

Know all men by these presents, that I, (A. B.) formerly a soldier of the United States Army, do hereby constitute (C. D.) of the county of— to the state or territory of—, my Attorney, for me in my name, and for my use, to receive from the Commissioners of the General Land Office, a Patent founded on the Military Warrant No. — dated the— day of— 18—

In witness whereof I subscribe my name this— day of— 18—

State or Territory of—

County of—

On the— day of— 18— the above named A. B. acknowledged the foregoing to be his voluntary act and deed.

In testimony that the above named A. B. was on the day when the above acknowledged was made, a soldier of peace for the above mentioned State or Territory.

I subscribe my name, and affix my seal to this— day of— 18—

Clark of County Court, or Notary Public.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Printer, solicited by the above named A. B. has caused the foregoing to be printed in the Laws of the United States, and is to be found in the following numbers.

dec. 19 8

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Respectfully requests the friends of the paper in general, that he be not neglected in

CLIPPING FEB. 1816.

opposite the old Market House, Harrison street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of LIBRARY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Nicholas Owings.

dec. 19 4

TO RENT.

That well known stand for a Tavern, now occupied by Capt. John Campbell, in Chestertown, if shall be put in good repair and possession will be given on the first day of February next, 1816. For further particulars apply to Mr. Campbell, in Chestertown, or to the subscriber, at the Head of Chester, Md.

Harriet Cancell.

dec. 19 8

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

On application of SAMUEL HARDECASTLE, administrator of Benjamin Hardecastle, deceased, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto my hand, and signed the public seal of my office, this 21st day of November, 1815.

Test—

John Young, Reg.

Will for Caroline county.

Compliance with the above Order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty first day of May next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1815.

Samuel Hardecastle, adm'r of Benjamin Hardecastle, dec'd.

december 19 3

NOTICE.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland, I hereby give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN RICKES, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of January next, or before the fifteenth day of June next, if they are excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, 1815.

Simon Wickes, ex'or of Simon Wickes, dec'd.

dec. 19 8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Allegany county, Maryland, on the 24th inst. a negro man who says his name is JIM—a stout made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—appears to be thirty years of age, and is of a dark complexion. His clothing very indifferent, consisting only of an old linen waist coat, shirt and pantaloons. Has no perceptible flesh mark. He says he belongs to Frederick County, Virginia. His master, or owner, is supposed to come from there, provides he is not a fugitive, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, as the law directs.

W. R. Dawson, sh'ff.

nov. 30 [dec. 19] 3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 23d of November last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself DUNMORE—appears to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high. His clothing was a pair of dark mixed cloth pants, a pair of dark wool hat nearly new, and a pair of coarse cloth shoes. He says he belongs to Mr. Thomas Bowen, near the White Post, Frederick county, Virginia. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. as the law directs.

Daniel Schnebly, sh'ff.

Washington county, Md.

dec. 19 3 M II

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 23d of November last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man, who calls himself WILLIAM—appears to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, and is of a brown complexion. His clothing were a pair of dark mixed cloth pants, a pair of dark wool hat nearly new, and a pair of coarse cloth shoes. He says he belongs to Mr. Thomas Bowen, near the White Post, Frederick county, Virginia. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. as the law directs.

Daniel Schnebly, sh'ff.

Washington county, Md.

dec. 19 3 M II

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 19th inst. a very dark mulatto man called WILLIAM, the property of *John Campbell*, Esq. near about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender made; he has a countenance long head, and the hinder of back part of his is uncommonly large; he has lost a front tooth of his right ear, which was bitten off by a negro a fight. He had on an old worn out white linen shirt and trousers, a pair of coarse shoes, and a blue marked coat with perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode on a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, with a top

EDUCATION.

The visitors and governors of Washington College have the pleasure of informing the public, that the College is now open for the reception of students, and that they have employed Professors, fully competent to teach the Latin, Greek and English Languages, the useful branches of the Mathematics, Geography with the use of the maps and globes, with book-keeping, book-binding and writing.

The visitors and governors assure those parents and guardians who may think proper to send their children to this Seminary, that every necessary step will be taken by them to advance their education, to improve their morals, and cultivate their understanding, in such a manner as to reflect the highest honor on them, and afford a lasting consolation to their parents.

By order of the Board.

Colin Ferguson, sec'y.

FEMALE ACADEMY, CHESTER TOWN.

The subscriber respectfully informs the parents and guardians of females on the Eastern Shore, that a Seminary is opened, in which may be taught, in a most judicious, more concise, explicit and convenient manner than heretofore, Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern History, French, Geography with the use of the globes applied to Astronomy.

Classes intended to open the first of March next, to receive a Lady fully qualified to teach Music, Drawing and painting.

Boarders can be accommodated from the 1st March forward, at 130 dollars per annum.

December 5

Patric Quin.

FRENCH GOODS.

THOMAS F. BENNETT

Has now opening at his store, an assortment of

French & other Goods:

AMONG THEM ARE

BATINS, SUP. CLOTHS, PELOUSE CLOTHS, FLORENTINES, DRAB CLOTHS, FLORENTINES, COATINGS, PAJAMA, MARCENETS, &c. FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 12

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from

AND NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

the Store opposite the Union Tavern, and next door above the Post Office, A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods;

Which added to his previous supply, makes his assortment very complete.

ALSO,

BARWARE & GROCERIES.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for cash, or at short dates.

George W. Lea.

Nov. 14

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

That they have associated in trade, under the

firm of

Hands & Edmondson,

and offer for sale at their Store, situated in Easton, in that new large corner brick building, near the Market House, second door from the corner—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Adapted to the season:

Which they will sell low for Cash.

A. Hands,

J. Edmondson.

Oct. 31

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Tristram Needles & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally,

that they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by NICHOLAS VALLEY.

Where they have on hand, a handsome assortment of

TOE, MISSES' KID & MOROCCO SHOES, of the latest fashions.

Also, a large quantity of Boots & Shoes.

Also, a large quantity of

WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES, and

Children's Shoes of every description.

Surrounded with a large stock of materials, among which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS, of various kinds, and aided by workmen of the highest skill, both in the Boot and Shoe manufacture, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may be so indulgent as to favor us with their patronage.

Tristram Needles,

Peter Harris.

Easton, Nov. 7

Pain's Patent Columbian Oil.

Is recommended to the public as an almost infallible cure for the present prevailing disorder, the RHEUMATISM. Some years ago, when it raged in Baltimore, to that degree, that neither age nor sex escaped its dreadful visitation, but when the Columbian Oil was taken in time, it immediately arrested the disorder, and the patient recovered. It is also a certain preventative. The patient will take twenty-five drops, morning, noon, and night, and in the intervals of the day, one drop (say every two hours) on a little sugar.

The Oil is also good for a number of other complaints, and is recommended in bills accompanying the Oil, which is sold at Easton by my agent Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, also by WILLIAM W. GILMAN.

John Love,

Deputy Agent for the Proprietor.

December 9

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase 2000 lbs. of WOOL—for which a liberal price will be given in cash or on credit.

Dec. 12

Wm. L. Pinkin,

Easton, Md.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove from Easton, offers for sale the House and Lot, which he now occupies, on Washington street, near the Union Tavern. It is an excellent stand for business, and very well calculated for a store, or shop, and family. A liberal credit will be given.

Also, a plated WIG and HARNESS, nearly new.

L. Reardon.

AND TAKE NOTICE.

Being desirous of closing his business with as little trouble and expense as possible to those indebted to him, he earnestly requests them to call and close their accounts in some manner; as he is determined to have it done as speedily as possible.

Easton, Nov. 14

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the sky, house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Aug. 29

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands lying in Dorchester county, situated near the waters of Nanticoke, near Crutcher's Ferry. Those Lands are settled in four farms, two of which contain 400 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 400 acre farms there is every necessary building, including a good dwelling, all in good order, the residence of the subscriber, and the others have tenable and comfortable improvements. On all the farms are good orchards, and the soil is equal to the neighboring Lands, kind to the growth of grain, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, would view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as they will be shown applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing the soil, and possession the beginning of the year.

Henry Smoot.

Dorchester county, Sept. 12

FOR SALE.

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Isaac Chance and Joel Clements, containing 150 acres, more or less, now in the tenure of David Sylvester. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1817.

Mary Tripp.

ALSO...TO RENT.

The house where I now reside.—The terms will be made easy to a good tenant, and possession given the 1st January, 1816. For terms apply to

Mary Tripp.

Easton, November 28

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres. On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be put in good repair with very little expense; a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary. This Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and has a proportionable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is noted for fine fish and oysters. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given—the other two thirds at two annual instalments. There is a crop of wheat seeded on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Mr. James Bryon, on the premises, will show the Land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Roberts,

Near Easton, or

Philemon B. Hopper,

In Centerville.

Oct. 21

FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situated in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.

Cambridge, June 6

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm in Talbot county, lying on Choptank river, adjoining the property formerly belonging to Lewis Bates, and now owned by Mr. Hager, known by the name of James Point, some miles from the Trappe. Any person wishing to purchase or rent, will apply to the subscriber, or to Lambert W. Spencer.

Oct. 26

NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. H. Brown, saddler, consisting of a quantity of the newest fashion Saddles, Brilles, and plated saddlers' ware, of various descriptions, &c. which added to his former stock on hand, makes a complete assortment, and having removed to the stand heretofore occupied by Mr. Brown, immediately opposite the Court House, will be enabled punctually to execute all orders in the Saddler's and Harness Maker's Business, in the most fashionable and workman-like manner. He solicits a portion of public patronage, and pledges himself to endeavor to merit it.

Oct. 26

Wm. L. Pinkin,

Easton, Md.

NOT YET RENTED.

To be rented for the ensuing year.

The valuable FARM, situated near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kennard.

Also, the FARM, situated near the Hole in the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zebulon Corner.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Earle's row, in Easton, occupied by Mr. B. Bromwell.

Also, the FARM, in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, now occupied by Mr. Hosea Satterfield.

October 17.

NOTICE.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as will become due in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of January next, and on all subsequent days:

Notice is therefore hereby given, That the said Treasury Notes will be paid on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the day or days when they shall respectively become due; and interest on the said Notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

A. J. Dallas,

Secretary of the Treasury

The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

December 5

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, by the documents exhibited at this Office in support of applications for Land Warrants, it appears that many persons disregard or misrepresent the information heretofore published, relative to the proceedings requisite in all cases where the Original Claimant does not personally apply at this Department; it is therefore deemed expedient to elucidate the several points alluded to above by the following observations:

1. In regard to the Power of Attorney directed to be executed in the cases above mentioned, it is deemed of primary importance, that it be formal, and acknowledged before a Magistrate, and that this acknowledgment be subscribed by the person who thus delegates his authority to another, as well as confirmed by each of them in presence of the said Magistrate, who then attests the execution of this formality.

2. Every Deposition or Affidavit ought to be subscribed by the Dependent or person making it, as well as confirmed by his oath or affirmation; and should then be attested in due form by the Magistrate before whom it is made. It is particularly required that these individuals who depose to the identity of another, should subscribe their deposition to render the identification valid.

3. A substitution of a Power of Attorney may be made authentic in very few words, and may be inscribed on the original Power, if a sufficient space for the purpose be there found; if executed on a separate paper, it is to be attached to the original instrument in the usual manner, and secured by the Notarial seal. In applications for Land Warrants, the following simple form will be admitted, viz:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., attorney of C. D., by the annexed Power, duly constituted and appointed, do, by virtue of the power of substitution with which I am thereby expressly invested, make, constitute and appoint E. F., of —, &c. my lawful substitute and attorney, for the purposes therein mentioned; and do hereby authorize him to do and perform all acts and things necessary in and about the premises, as largely and amply as I might or could do if I were personally present.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at —, this — day of —, A. D. —.

Signed —, A. B. [seal]

I, G. H., Notary Public, &c.

do hereby declare and make known, that the above substitution was duly executed by the aforesaid A. B., before me. In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my official seal and signature, at —, this — day of —, A. D. —.

N. B. As there are many sections of the U. States where a Notary Public does not commonly officiate—the aforesaid substitution shall be there legalized by the official attestation of the Clerk of the County Court.

3. In the information heretofore published relative to ascertaining a "legitimate heir at law" who may apply for Military Bounty Land, in right of a deceased soldier, the expression, "Certificate from competent authority," has been thought by some, not sufficiently explicit—to remove, therefore, all doubt on this point in future, be it known, that this insertion of the term "competent authority," arose from representations of long standing at this Office, confirmative of the fact that in different States, component parts of the American Union, the legal mode of proving "heirship" for the purposes of inheriting real estate, is different from that practised in other States—it is obvious, therefore, that the meaning and intention of the Secretary of War in sanctioning the term "competent authority," is, that the person so pretending to be a "legitimate heir at law," should be required first to exhibit his proof of it to that tribunal, or civil officer, that is authorized by the constitution and laws of the State wherein he resides to take cognizance of the point in question, for local or other purposes. A duly authenticated certificate from that tribunal, or public officer, has ever been, and will continue to be deemed at this Office, conclusive evidence in such a case. Thus, an official certificate, declarative of the fact that such a one is a "legitimate heir at law" of such an one, issued by a Court of Probate, an Ordinary, a Judge of Probate, according to the laws and usages of different States, have ever been deemed equally admissible at this Office.

It should be observed, however, that in cases of posthumous claims to the Military Bounty Land authorized by an act of Congress of the 10th of December, 1814, it is essential that the claimant should establish, not only that he is a "legitimate heir at law," but also the particular degree of consanguinity he bore to the deceased soldier in whose right he claims.

5. Although the rule will be adhered to, not to issue a Land Warrant (an Executive order) to an Administrator, yet in all cases where the "legitimate heir at law" are minors, a guardian constituted and appointed in conformity with the laws of the State where the said minor reside, may obtain a Land Warrant in trust for them, on his exhibiting at this Office official credentials proving his said quality.

November 29, 1815.

The printers authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States are requested to insert the above three times.

December 12

Wm. L. Pinkin,

Easton, Md.

ALMANACS FOR 1816.

For sale at the Star Office.

December 12

Wm. L. Pinkin,

Easton, Md.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

4th day of Dec. A. D. 1815.

On application by petition of John Kear, administrator of John Wilson, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord 1815.

Test—

Ja: Price, Reg'r of

Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilson, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, 1815.

John Kemp, adm'r

of John Wilson, dec'd.

dec. 12

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Troth, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against said estate, will render them properly authenticated.

John Kemp, adm'r

of Samuel Troth, dec'd.

dec. 12

FOR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot is well calculated for a ship-carpenter, or a person selling a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family. For terms apply to

James Stoakes.

Easton Point, Dec. 12

A MINISTER WANTED.

An Episcopalian Minister is wanted to succeed the Rev. Henry L. Davis, in the rectory of St. Stephen's Parish, in Sassafras Neck, in Cecil county, at the commencement of the ensuing year.

There is a glebe belonging to the Parish, worth about 400 dollars per annum, which, with what can be raised by subscription, will be given as a salary for two thirds of a Minister's time.

Applications addressed to the Vestry of said Parish, will be duly attended to.

Whitechapel, Del. Nov. 7

Whitechapel, Del. Nov. 7

Whitechapel, Del. Nov. 7

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Whitechapel, Del. Nov. 7



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

(PRINTED AT THE LAW OFFICE OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

For two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. — No paper, unless discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per line.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell all that Lot of Ground situated on South street, in the town of Easton, and adjoining the property of N. Hancock, Esq. One above mentioned property will be laid off to suit purchasers, viz: fronting from twenty to fifty feet on said street, and running back to Union street.

Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale, before TUESDAY, the 26th inst., it will then be offered at public vendue, on the premises. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

Thomas C. Nichols.

N. B. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Dec. 12 3

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of December, just & fair, if not, the first fair day. All the personal estate of John Cain, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Fodder and Corn Husks—altogether with a number of articles too tedious to mention.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months at all sums of five dollars & upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the delivery of the property. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

James Cain, ex'or

of John Cain, dec'd.

Dec. 19 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of *ex parte* to me directed—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 3d of January next, a part of the following tracts of Land—*St. Michaels*, *St. Michaels*, *St. Michaels*, and *St. Michaels*—supposed to contain two hundred and eighty three acres, situate in execution at the property of Mathias Lacey, at the suit of Smith & Gay, late of Easton, dec'd.

Geo. Haywood, late sh'ff

of Worcester county.

Dec. 19 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *ex parte*, issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed—Will be sold at public sale, at Denton, on TUESDAY the 3th day of January next, the tract of Land called *Sylvesters*, containing two hundred and forty one acres, adjoining the Lands of Edmund Pendleton, Esq. in Caroline county, sold in execution at the property of Thomas Wallin, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Charles Hobbs, executor of John Grayson, and will be sold for cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff.

Dec. 19, dec. 19

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order made by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, to us directed—Will be sold at public vendue, on TUESDAY the 18th day of January next, the Lands of *St. Michaels*, the property of the late *Elizabeth Hamilton*, containing about one hundred and eighty eight acres, situate in Bay side neck, in Talbot county, about four miles from St. Michaels—having thereon a good dwelling house of wood, and many valuable out houses, and a wind mill. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser pay in cash such small sum as will be necessary to defray the expenses of the commission, and the residue in installments of six, twelve and eighteen months. Bonds with security approved by the commissioners, for the payments, will be required.

John Nicholson Lewis, who resides on the Land, will show the same to any person desirous to have a view before the day of sale. Attendance will be given on the premises, by

Samuel Tenant,

James Seth,

Joseph Farland,

Richard Harrington,

Nathan Harrington,

Talbot county, Dec. 19 5

NOTES

On the different Banks in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, will be received at par by

MONSIELL & LAMBORN,

Who have on hand a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Particularly adapted to the season.

Easton, Dec. 19 7

FOR SALE.

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the Lands of Mr. *James Chance* and *John Clement*, containing between more or less, now in the tenure of *David Sykes*. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1816.

Mary Tripp.

ALSO, TO RENT

The house where I now reside. The terms will be made known to a good tenant, and possession given the 1st of January, 1816. For terms apply to

Mary Tripp.

Easton, November 23

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove from Easton, offers for sale the House and Lot where he now lives, situate on Washington street, next door to the Union Tavern. It is an excellent stand for business, and very well calculated for a store of shop, and family. A liberal credit will be given.

Also—A plated GIG and HARNESS, nearly new.

L. Reardon.

AND TAKE NOTICE.

Being desirous of closing his business with as little trouble and expense as possible to those indebted to him, he earnestly requests them to call and close their accounts in some manner; as he is determined to have it done as speedily as possible.

Easton, Nov. 14

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands lying in Dorchester county, situate near the waters of Nanticoke, near Crutcher's Ferry. Those Lands are settled in four farms, two of which contain 400 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 400 acre farms there is every necessary building, including a good dwelling, all in good order, the residence of the subscriber; and the others have tenantable and comfortable improvements. On all the farms are good orchards, and the soil is equal to the neighbouring Lands, kind to the growth of grain, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, would view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as they will be shown applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing what this fall, and possession the beginning of the year.

Henry Smoot.

Dorchester county, Sept. 12

FOR SALE OR RENT.

And may be entered on immediately.

A two story brick Dwelling House and Lot of Land, situate near the Academy, in the town of Centerville, lately occupied by the Rev'd Mr. *Samuel Stephens*. It has two rooms on each floor, and completely finished from the garret to the cellar—There is a kitchen, a smoke house, carriage house, stable and garden belonging to the same.

Also—A one story frame house on Commerce street—Has two rooms on each floor, a kitchen in one of the cellars, and a good garden.

For terms apply to

Joshua Kennard.

Centerville, Nov. 21 54

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres. On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be put in good repair with very little expense; a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary. This Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and has a proportionable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is noted for fine fish and oysters. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given—the other two thirds at two annual installments. There is a crop of wheat seeded on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Mr. James Bryon, on the premises, will show the Land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Roberts,

Near Easton, or

Philemon B. Hopper,

In Centerville.

Oct. 31

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coushey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, junr.

Baltimore.

Aug. 29

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm in Talbot county, lying on Choptank river, adjoining the property formerly belonging to Lewis Bush, and now owned by Mr. Hughlett, known by the name of Jamaica Point, four miles from the Trappe. Any person wishing to purchase or rent, will apply to the subscriber, or to Lambert W. Spencer.

Perry Spencer.

Sept. 26

FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine, the latter of which would make an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.

Centerville, June 6

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil

Is recommended to the public as an almost infallible cure for the present prevailing disorder, the INFLUENZA. Some years ago, when it raged in Baltimore, to this degree, that neither age or sex escaped its dreadful visitation, but when the Columbian Oil was taken in time, it immediately arrested the disorder, and the patient recovered. It is also a certain preventative. The patient will take twenty five drops, morning, noon, and night, and in the intervals of the day five drops (say every two hours) on a little sugar. The Oil is also good for a number of other complaints, as is exemplified in bills accompanying the Oil, which is sold at Easton by my agent Dr. Thomas H. Dawson—also by WILLIAM W. MOORE.

John Love,

Sole agent for the Proprietor.

December 5

EDUCATION.

The visitors and governors of WASHINGTON COLLEGE have the pleasure of informing the public, that the College is now open for the reception of Students, and that they have employed Professors amply competent to teach the Latin, Greek and English Languages, the useful branches of the Mathematics, Geography with the use of the maps and globes, with Book-Keeping, Reading and Writing.

The visitors and governors assure those parents and guardians who may think proper to send their children to this Seminary, that every necessary step will be taken by them to advance their education, to improve their morals, and cultivate their understanding, in such a manner as to reflect the highest honor on them, and afford a lasting consolation to their parents.

By order of the Board—

Colin Ferguson, sec'y.

Chestertown, Dec. 12 3

FRENCH GOODS.

THOMAS P. BENNETT

IS NOW OPENING AT HIS STORE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

French & other Goods:

AMONG THEM ARE

SATINS, SUP. CLOTHS, PELEUSE CLOTHS, FLORENCES, DRAB CLOTHS, FLORENCES, COATINGS PLAINS, SARACNETS, &c., FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 12 3

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

That they have associated in trade, under the firm of

Hands & Edmondson,

And offer for sale at their Store, situated in Easton, in that new large corner brick building, near the Market House, second door from the corner—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Adapted to the season.

Which they will sell low for Cash.

A. Hands,

J. Edmondson.

Oct. 31

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE,

AND NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

this Store opposite the Union Tavern, and next door above the Post Office,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods;

Which added to his previous supply, makes his assortment very complete.

ALSO,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash, or at short dates.

George W. Lea.

Nov. 14

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a partnership under the firm of

Tristram Needles, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally,

That they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by NICHOLAS VALLANT,

Where they have on hand, a handsome assortment of

GADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO

SHOES, of the latest fashions.

Gentlemen's first quality Boots & Shoes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES,

AND

Children's Shoes of every description.

Furnished with a large stock of materials, among which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS of various colors, and aided by workmen of the first abilities both in the Boot and Shoe making, we are enabled to give ourselves to those who may be so indulgent as to favor us with their custom.

Tristram Needles,

Peter Harriss.

Easton, Nov. 7

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

CARRYING BUSINESS,

opposite the old Market House, Harrison street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of LEATHER, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Nicholas Owings.

N. B. Leather exchanged for hides.

Dec. 10 4

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

[CONTINUED.]

But as the receipt of the Treasury for the year 1815 are derived principally from the war revenue and resources, and as its expenditures arise also principally from the arrearages of the war demands; it is proper to compile them, as far as they are ascertained in the following supplemental statement:

1.—The gross receipts of the Treasury for 1812, 1813 and 1814, amounted as above stated to the sum of 99,042,309 00
The receipts into the Treasury for 1815 to the 30th of September last cannot be precisely stated, as the accounts to that time are not yet actually made up; but they are estimated to have amounted to the sum of 99,372,000
From revenue 12,400,000
From Loans 11,024,000
From Treasury Notes 15,938,000

The aggregate of the receipts of the Treasury from the 1st of January, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1815, being the sum of 107,414,309 00

2.—The gross disbursements of the Treasury for 1812, 1813 and 1814, amounted as above stated to the sum of 100,017,557 13

The disbursements of the Treasury for 1815, to the 30th of September last, amounted to the sum of 93,886,328 10

For the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses 2,537,000
For the military service, &c. 15,790,144 71
For the naval service, &c. 7,050,000 25
For the public debt 8,909,178 22

The aggregate of the disbursements of the Treasury from the 1st of January, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1815, being the sum of 133,763,880 31

It will be natural here to enquire into the general effects of the war upon the public debt of the United States; and the annexed table marked C. exhibits a detailed statement of the unsatisfied amount on the 1st day of January annually, from the year 1791 to the year 1815, both inclusive. The subject, however, may be placed distinctly, in the following point of view, upon estimates referring to the date of the 30th of September, 1815.

Of the Public Debt.

1. The amount of the Funded Debt contracted before the war, which remained unsatisfied on the 30th September, 1815, may be stated at the sum of 39,145,424 dollars 25 cents, to wit:

1.—In old six per cent stock, the nominal amount being 17,350,871 39
And the amount reimbursed being 13,467,567

Balance due on the 30th of September 1815 3,793,284 39

2.—In deferred six per cent stock, the nominal amount being 9,358,320 65
And the amount reimbursed being 4,152,543 93

Balance due on the 30th of September 1815 5,235,776 92

3.—In three per cent stock 16,158,177 00

4.—In exchanged six per cent stock, under the act of 1812 2,984,746 73

5.—In six per cent stock of 1798 80,000

6.—In Louisiana six per cent stock 10,923,500

Balance due on the 30th of September, 1815, of the whole of the Public Debt contracted before the war 89,138,184 94

2. The amount of the Funded Debt contracted on account of the late war on the 30th of Sept. 1815, may be stated at the sum of 268,144,972 50 cents, to wit:

1.—In 6 per cent stock of 1812 (the 4,000,000 loan) authorized by an act of the 4th of March 1812, obtained at par, and not reimbursable before the year 1825 7,860,300

2.—In 6 per cent stock of 1813 (the 16,000,000 loan) authorized by the act of the 8th of February, 1813, obtained at the rate of 88 dollars in cash for 100 dollars in stock, and not reimbursable before the year 1826 18,109,377 40

3.—In 6 per cent stock of 1813 (the 7,500,000 loan) authorized by the act of the 23 of August 1813, obtained at the rate of 88 dollars 25 cents in money for 100 dollars in stock and not reimbursable before the year 1826 8,408,531 65

4.—In 6 per cent stock of 1814 (which arose from loans in part of the sum of 22,000,000, called the ten million loan and the six million loan) authorized by the act of the 24th of March 1814, obtained at different rates, and not reimbursable before 1827—to wit:

12,292,888 90 at 80 per cent stock 15,366,111 21
140,810 at 85 per cent 165,088 00
43,222 22 at 90 3/4 per cent 47,627 49
74,590 75 at 90 1/2 per cent 83,420 75

12,551,511 87 15,661,818 54

5.—In 6 per cent stock of 1815 (the 12,000,000 loan) authorized by the act of the 3d of March 1815, obtained at different rates, payable in Treasury Notes or in cash, and not reimbursable before 1827—to wit:

7,924,219 59 at 95 per cent stock 8,341,230 27
1,047,846 30 at 96 1/2 1,086,851 33
32,978 49 at 97 33,998 44
275,000 at 98 280,612 24
4,800 at par 4,800 00

9,745,745 23

In 7 per cent stock of 1815, created by funding Treasury Notes not bearing interest issued at par, and part upon an advance, under the act of the 24th of February 1815, and not reimbursable until 1825 3,268,948

Estimated amount of the whole of the funded public debt in reference to the late war 63,144,972 50

3. The amount of the floating debt contracted since the commencement of the late war, calculated to the 30th of September, 1815, may be stated at the sum of 17,355,101 dollars, to wit:

1.—The aggregate of the Treasury Notes issued under the authority of the several acts of Congress passed prior to the act of the 24th of February 1815, amounting to the sum of 20,201,600 dollars, to wit:

Payable in 1815 but unpaid 2,790,200
Payable in 1816 7,842,280
Payable in 1817 2,772,230
Payable also in 1816 (issued under the special authority of the act of 26th Dec. 1815) 2,519,190

Deduct the amount reimbursed in 1815, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston and Savannah 2,291,000

Of this aggregate there has been subscribed in principal and interest to the loan of 1815 about the sum of 216,500

There will remain for the amount of principal subscribed to the loan about the sum of 4,310,000

And it is estimated that there has been paid on account of duties and taxes to the collectors of the customs, the internal duties and the direct tax about the sum of 1,200,000

Outstanding amt of treas'y notes bearing interest at 5 2 1/2 p. c. p. n. abt the sum of 5,795,000

2.—The aggregate of "Small Treasury Notes" issued and repaid under the act of the 24th of February 1815, amounting to about the sum of 4,442,430

Of this aggregate there has been funded for 7 per cent stock included in the foregoing statement of the funded public debt about the sum of 3,268,948

And there has been paid on account of duties and taxes about the sum of 50,000

Outstanding "Small Treasury Notes" about the sum of 523,482

3.—The aggregate of Treasury Notes of the new emission issued under the act of the 24th of February 1815 amounts to about the sum of 600,000

Less the amount of the floating public debt in Treasury notes on the 1st of October 1815, about the sum of 19,005,101

But as the amount of the floating public debt in Treasury notes, there must be added the following temporary loans, to wit:

1.—A temporary loan made by the State Bank of Boston in 1812, payable the

RECAPITULATION.

The amount of the floating public debt, contracted before the war, on the 30th of September, 1815, was the sum of	35,125,476 98
The amount of the floating public debt contracted in reference to the late war, on the same day, the sum of	53,144,972 50
The amount of the floating public debt contracted since the war, on the same day, the sum of	17,355,101
Total amount of the floating public debt, created since the war to the 30th of September, 1815.	85,625,549 98
Total amount of the national debt on the 30th of September, 1815.	119,638,558 46

It is proper to remark, that the aggregate of the national debt, thus stated to the 30th of Sept. 1815, is subject to considerable changes and additions. The floating debt in Treasury Notes is convertible, at the pleasure of the creditors, into funded debt; and independent of a direct application of the current revenue to discharge the Treasury Notes, as well as the temporary loans, there must be a great, though gradual reduction of the floating debt, by the payments made in Treasury Notes for duties, taxes, and public lands. There are, indeed, some claims known to exist for loans, supplies, and services during the late war, which have not been liquidated, or are not embraced by existing appropriations; and, doubtless, there are other legal and equitable claims, which have not yet been brought into view, in any form, at the accounting departments, but which may eventually receive the sanction of Congress. It is not, however, within the scope of any estimate hitherto made, to state the probable addition to the funded debt, under all circumstances, at more than \$5,000,000, which would consequently place the aggregate of the funded debt created in consequence of the war at a sum not much exceeding \$90,000,000. But it may be important to recollect, that the war debt has not been entirely incurred for objects limited to the continuance of the war; and that the military and naval establishments in particular, have derived durable advantages from the expenditures of the Treasury.

For the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement, or gradual extinguishment of the national debt, the resources of the Treasury are abundant; altho' the state of the circulating medium (which will be more particularly considered hereafter) has rendered it impracticable to obtain at all times, upon reasonable terms, the local currency of some of the places appointed for the discharge of the public engagements. These resources depend upon the sinking fund, connected with the faith of the United States, which is pledged to supply from the existing, or from other subjects of revenue, the deficiencies of that fund.

THE SINKING FUND.

The public debt amounted, on the 1st of January, 1791, to the sum of 75,463,476 dollars 33 cents; and it consisted

Of the foreign debt.	12,812,821 92
Of the domestic debt.	62,650,654 40
	75,463,476 32

The foreign debt experienced various changes in form and amount. From 1792 to 1795, it rose above the amount stated for 1791; but from that period it was gradually reduced; and on the 1st of January 1801, it stood at the sum of 10,419,000 dollars. From the year 1801, however, the annual reduction was more rapid; and in the year 1810, the foreign debt became extinct.

The domestic debt has also experienced various changes in form and amount. It was originally stipulated that it should be subject to redemption by payments not exceeding, in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of 8 dollars upon 100 dollars of the stock; and when the sinking fund was constituted and organized, provision was made for effecting the payments in that proportion, until the whole debt should be extinguished, by dividends payable on the 1st days of March, June, and September in each year, at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. and on the last day of December in each year, at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. upon the original capital. During the first period of about ten years, from 1791 until the 1st of January 1801, the amount of the domestic debt never fell below the sum which has been stated, and in 1801 it stood at about the sum of 72,619,050 dollars 30 cents. The augmentation created on account of the purchase of Louisiana (amounting to \$15,000,000) raised the capital of the domestic debt in 1804, to the sum of 80,691,120 dollars 38 cts.; but from that period there was a considerable annual diminution of the amount, until it was reduced, on the 30th of Sept. 1815, to the already specified sum of 53,144,972 50 cents.

The sinking fund, by whose operations these beneficial effects have been produced, may be regarded as coeval with the organization of the present government; but it has undergone many important modifications.

1. The early appropriations of the revenue were confined to the payment of the interest and instalments of the foreign debt; and to the payment of the interest of the domestic debt; but so early as the 4th of Aug. 1790, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the western territory were permanently and exclusively appropriated and pledged towards sinking and discharging the debts for which the U. States were then held. The annexed table D. will exhibit a statement of the quantity of the public lands, which have been annually sold, and of the proceeds of the sales, as far as can be now ascertained.

2. In the year 1792, however, Commissioners were designated and authorized to purchase the public debt, at its market price, not exceeding the par value; and the interest of the debt purchased, together with the surplus of certain other appropriations, was assigned for that purpose. When the annual amount of the fund thus created should be equal to 3 per cent. on the 4 per cent. stock, it was directed to be first applied to the redemption of that stock, according to the right reserved; and then to the purchase, at its market price, of any other public stock.

3. In the year 1795, "The Sinking Fund" was established by name; its resources were vested in the same Commissioners; and its operations were subjected to their direction and management. The duty of the Commissioners, independent of temporary objects, consisted in applying the sinking fund, 1st, to the payment of the 6 per cent. stock, at the stipulated rate of 8 per cent. per annum; 2d, to the payment of the deferred stock after the year 1801, according to the same stipulation; and 3d, if any surplus remained, towards the further and final redemption of the public debt, of every denomination. For the accomplishment of these purposes, there were permanently appropriated and pledged, in addition to the other monies constituting the sinking fund, and the interest of the amount of the purchased or redeemed debt, 1st, a sufficient sum arising yearly, and every year, from the duties on imports and tonnage, and the duty on domestic distilled spirits and stills, as might be rightfully paid of the principal of the six per cent. stock, commencing on the first of January, 1796; and of the deferred stock, commencing on the first of January 1802. 2d, the dividends on the public shares in the Bank of the U. States, but the shares were sold in 1796 and 1802, under an authority given in 1795. 3d, the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in the western territory. 4th, monies received into the Treasury on account of old debts. 5th, the surpluses of revenue, beyond the amount of the appropriations.

4. Since the outline of the sinking fund, when on the 6th of April 1802, the interest duties were repealed, and on the 29th of April 1802, a new and additional provision was made for the redemption of the public debt. Thus, an annual sum of \$7,000,000, was permanently appropriated and vested in the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be produced, 1st, by the monies (other than the surpluses of revenue) which then constituted the fund, or should arise to it by virtue of any previous provisions; 2d, by the sums annually required to discharge the interest and charges of the public debt; and 3d, by so much of the duties on merchandise and tonnage, as would be necessary, together with the preceding resources, to complete the annual investment of \$7,000,000. The act not only placed the reimbursement of the principal, but also the payment on account of interest and charges of the public debt, under the superintendence of the Commissioners; making it their duty to cause the fund to be applied in payment, 1st, of such sums as by virtue of any acts they had previously been directed to pay; 2d, of such sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest and charges accruing on any other part of the then debt of the U. States; 3d, of such sum as may be annually required to discharge any instalment of the principal of the then debt; and 4th, as to any surplus, to apply it towards the further and final redemption, by payment or purchase of the then debt. The act of the 10th November 1803, having created 6 per cent. stock to the amount of \$11,250,000, in pursuance of the convention for the purchase of Louisiana, added an annual sum of \$700,000 to the sinking fund, to be paid out of the duties on merchandise and tonnage; and to be applied by the Commissioners to the payment of the public debt, including the Louisiana Stock, in the manner above stated. It may be added, that the interest on the Louisiana Stock is payable in Europe, but the principal is reimbursable at the Treasury of the United States in four annual instalments commencing in 1803.

It is obvious that a sinking fund of \$8,700,000 (independent of the general pledge, as in prior laws) was ample for the payment of the interest and the principal of the public debt, amounting only to the sum of \$86,000,000, excluding the six per cent. stock in 1818, the deferred stock in 1824, and the Louisiana Stock in 1825; but as the terms of the contracts, and the policy of the government would require the general operation of the fund, indeed, it has been shown; but it is proper to mention, in addition, that on the 1st of January, 1815, there had been contributed to the credit of the Commissioners, in the books of the Treasury, an amount of public debt, equal to the sum of 33,873,453 dollars 98 cents of the following denominations, to wit:

Foreign Debt.

6 per cent. stock.	3,000,000
12 1/2 per cent. stock.	120,000
10 per cent. stock.	3,000,000
	6,120,000

Domestic Debt.

6 per cent. stock.	1,916,250 00
2 per cent. stock.	69,557 41
10 per cent. stock.	1,000,179 63
5 per cent. stock.	6,492,500 00
Exchanged six per cent. stock.	6,224,691 12
Computed six per cent. stock.	1,851,850 70
4 1/2 per cent. stock.	175,000 00
5 1/2 per cent. stock.	1,545,000 00
Navy six per cent. stock.	711,700 00
Louisiana six per cent. stock.	336,500 00
Six per cent. stock of 1812.	321,200 00
	21,673,463 98
	33,873,453 98

But the charges upon the Sinking Fund have accumulated, in consequence of the late war, to an amount which it has not the capacity to defray; while its operations, in other respects have been obstructed by the temporary failure of the revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, and the protracted embarrassments of the circulating medium. Thus:

1. The annual appropriation for the Sinking Fund amounts to \$8,000,000 of dollars, and consists at present,

1.—Of the interest on such parts of the public debt as have been reimbursed or paid off (which however is itself derived from the customs, estimated on the 30th Sept. 1815, at the sum of	1,669,577 43
2.—Of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands exclusive of lands sold in the Mississippi territory which as yet belong to the State of Georgia) estimated annually at the sum of	500,000 00
3.—Of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, to complete the annual investment, estimated at the sum of	5,250,422 56
	6,000,000 00

2. The annual charge upon the Sinking Fund, estimated for 1816 will amount probably to the sum of 14,524,300 dollars.

On account of the interest & the instalments of the old debt, the sum of	3,460,000 00
On account of the interest of the new debt, computed on a capital of \$70,000,000, about the sum of	4,000,000 00
On account of the principal and interest of Treasury Notes, issued under the act of the 30th of June 1812, the 26th of Feb. 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, after allowing for the amount reimbursed (subscribed to the loan, and paid for duties) about the sum of	6,664,300 00
	14,524,300 00

Deficit in the amount of the Sinking Fund, compared with the charges upon it, estimated for 1816, 6,524,300

From this view of the financial operations of the government, the Secretary of the Treasury with every sentiment of deference & respect, presents the following general conclusions, for the consideration of Congress:

1. That the existing revenue of the United States, arises, 1st from duties on imported merchandise, and the tonnage of vessels; 2d, internal duties, including the direct tax upon lands, houses, and slaves; 3d, the proceeds of the sales of public lands; but some of these duties and taxes are permanently imposed, and some are limited in their duration.
2. That the following duties or taxes are either partially, or wholly limited in their duration. 1st. The duties on merchandise and tonnage, will be reduced one half on the 17th of February, 1816; except such as are imposed, on goods of the like description with the articles of domestic manufacture, on which duties have been laid, and included in the general pledge. 2d. The new duty on salt, the duty on sugar refined within the U. States, and the stamp duty on bank notes; preliminary notes discounted; and on bills of exchange, are not included in the general pledge, and will wholly cease on the 17th of February, 1816.
3. That the following duties or taxes are not limited in their duration, and are included in the general pledge. 1st. The direct tax upon lands, houses, and slaves. 2d. The duties upon licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise. 4th. The duty upon sales at auction. 5th. The duty upon carriages and harness. 6th. The duties upon household furniture and watches. 7th. The duties on articles manufactured or made for sale within the United States. 8th. The rate of postage.
4. That the faith of the United States, and the revenue arising from the duties and taxes, which are not limited in their duration, are pledged for the principal and interest of the public debt, principal and interest, according to the terms of the contracts respectively; and for creating an adequate Sinking Fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the debt. But this pledge will be sustained by the substitution of other adequate duties or taxes; and the emergency in the proceeds of the duties on merchandise and tonnage, subsequent to the pledge, affords an advantageous opportunity of making such substitution, in respect to

the more inconvenient and burdensome portion of the internal duties.

5. That the establishment of a revenue system, which shall not be exclusively dependent upon the supplies of foreign commerce, appears, at this juncture, to claim particular attention.

[Report to be continued.]

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented, that many uninformed or evil disposed persons have taken possession of, or made a settlement on the public lands of the United States, which have not been previously sold, ceded, or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands, by such persons, has not been previously recognized & confirmed by the U. States; which possession or settlement is, by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, expressly prohibited; and whereas the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general interest, require that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed:

NOW THEREFORE, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue my proclamation commanding and strictly enjoining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of, or made any settlement on the public lands as aforesaid, forthwith to remove therefrom; and I do hereby further command and enjoin the marshal, or officer acting as marshal, in any state or territory, where such possession shall have been taken, or settlement made, to remove, from and after the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, all or any of the said unlawful occupants; and to effect the said service, I do hereby authorize the employment of such military force as may become necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, warning the offenders, moreover that they will be prosecuted in all such other ways as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America, the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of Officers composing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, as at present organized under the provisions of the act of March 3d, and regulations of May 17, 1815, is as follows:

- 2 Major Generals.
- Aids to ditto, Captains of the line.
- Brigadier Generals.
- Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line.
- Adjutant and Inspector General.
- Adjutant Generals.
- Quarter Master General.
- Deputy Quarter Master Generals.
- Brig. Inspectors, officers of the line.
- Hospital Surgeons.
- Hospital Surgeon's Mates.
- Garrison Surgeons.
- Carabinieri Surgeon's Mates.
- Judge Advocates.
- Chaplains.
- Apothecary General.
- Assistant Apothecaries.
- Commissary General of purchases.
- Deputy Commissaries.
- Assistant Commissaries.
- Pay-Master of the Army.
- Duputy Pay-Master Generals.
- Assist. Depy. Pay-Master Generals.

Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry and Rifle Regiments and Corps.

- 12 Colonels.
- 16 Lieutenant Colonels.
- 17 Majors.
- 116 Captains.
- 116 First Lieutenants.
- 148 Second Lieutenants.
- 42 Third Lieutenants.
- 10 Regimental Surgeons.
- 19 Regimental Surgeon's Mates.

Of the above Subalterns the following may be in the Staff.

- 14 Adjutants.
- 14 Quarter Masters.
- 10 Pay-Masters.
- 25 Conductors of Artillery.

NORFOLK, DECEMBER 9, THE WASP.

Notwithstanding the reports which we have heretofore published, a conversation with an officer of the first rank & respectability in the Navy, permits us to entertain no doubts of the loss of the U. S. Ship of War Wasp, and that her end was as glorious as her cruise had been brilliant.

All readers of newspapers must recollect, that about a year ago there was an account of a British frigate, putting into Chatham much cut to pieces; and 100 men killed & wounded; reporting her having been engaged with a large American frigate, and that she had been taken off that port.

It is shown at the time that we had no frigate in that quarter, and that the Wasp was believed to be cruising in that neighborhood; but little was thought or said about it at the time; the report was not generally credited. We must learn from

a source which cannot be doubted, that there was an action between a British frigate of the largest class, and an American ship, and that it was undoubtedly, the Wasp. Lt. Conklin, who commanded the schooner, one of Commodore Sinclair's squadron, on Lake Erie, and who was captured in August 1814, off Fort Erie, and sent to England, has lately reported himself to his commanding officer; to whom, it appears, he related, having met with one of the Lieutenants who was on board the above mentioned frigate; and was informed by him, that the ship they engaged was not a frigate, as was stated; and that his command, as well as every person on board, could see, by her battle lanterns being lighted, and from the flashes of her guns, that she was a Corvette Ship, mounting 27 guns; and that they believed themselves, it was no other than the Wasp; but, after being so gallantly beaten off, and having suffered so severely, they were reluctant to acknowledge how inferior the force was, which inflicted such severe chastisement on them. It appears by the Lieutenant's own account that the action lasted several hours; that the frigate sheered off to refit, intending, if circumstances would admit of it, to renew the action at day-light, which was not far distant; but at its earliest dawn, there was no vestige of their gallant opponent. From the crippled state of the ships, and the short time intervening between their separation and day-light, the Lieut. believed it impossible that they could have been out of sight of each other had their opponent been above water.

The above account essentially coincides with the opinions of the best informed naval men about the seal of government, who generally agreed in the belief that the Wasp was the vessel engaged by the British frigate above alluded to.

LATEST OF THE EPERVIER.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.

Capt. Tupper, of the schooner *Fortunatus*, arrived at this port yesterday from Gibraltar and Malaga, spoke, on his outward passage from this port, the 31st of August in lat. 39, 4, N. long. 61, 18, W. the U. States Brig of War *L'Epervier*, under double reefed, topsail—at the same time the *Fortunatus* had all sail set. The *Epervier* sailed for the United States on the 10th July last, with dispatches for government; this account is consequently the latest received from her. The *Epervier* had then been nearly 30 days at sea, and most probably encountered one of the severe autumnal gales soon after. Four months have now elapsed since any tidings have been received from her; and she has, it is feared, shared the fate of many other vessels which were overtaken by the late severe storms.

COLONEL MONROE.

We congratulate this gentleman on the numberless kind things which the federal papers have lately said about him. They could scarcely have been more attentive to him, if he had been in fact the President elect. From the abundance of dirt which these literary scavengers have thrown upon his head, they must certainly regard him as the greatest stumbling-block in the way of their designs—and but for him, there would be some possibility of ushering Mr. King or Mr. Pickens into the Presidential chair. Their hostility is the best proof of his success. They would not persecute a man whom they did not fear. As their attachment might make him an object of suspicion, they have willfully endeavored to make him the more to his friends. The more he is persecuted, the more will they cling to him.

It is much pity, indeed, that Mr. Monroe should have so completely mistaken his road to the hearts of his opponents. Had he been the enemy of Jefferson, the enemy of Madison, the enemy of the republican party—had he opposed the most vigorous means for the prosecution of the war, had he slept in the state bureau and suffered the war department to languish in the feeblest hands, without risking his own reputation through the perilous ordeal, had he suffered N. Orleans to fall into the enemy's hands, and exposed the administration to the reproaches of its opponents; still more, had he opposed the war, refused men and money for its prosecution, vindicated the enemy's cause on all occasions, and exterminated his own country; had he been one of the Hartford Conventionists, and threatened to tear this holy union to shreds, he would have stood some chance of winning the votes, and the voice of the federal party. Like Messrs. Pickens, or King, he might have been elevated to the "bad eminence" on which they stand. But as it is, he can have no hope of propitiating their good graces.

Richmond Enquirer.

Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, the cart containing the mail from the eastward was stopped, about five miles from this city, by two men, one white the other a black man, each of whom presented a pistol at the driver, threatened him with death if he resisted, and ordered him to dismount, which order he thought it prudent to obey. While they were engaged in cutting the straps which fastened the mail to the cart, the driver collected that he had just before passed 2 miles on the road, and that he had been ordered by the robbers to stop, and that he was as a consequence, unfortunately was bound by two men, who came to his aid, and quickly that the robbers were obliged to retreat without effect to their purpose.

Rich. Federalist.

